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No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
[illegible] W. [illegible],
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We are not alone in our disasters. We at least have no cyclones, though there is an occasional zephyr. It is quite dangerous to be safe anywhere.

Vice President Hendricks is nothing if not a demagogue. It was well enough for him to express sympathy for Ireland. But when he mixes in English politics, he is doing a wrong to the country that has given him the second honor in its gift.

Sir Richard Sutton, the owner of the Genesta, declines to accept the advantage the Puritan foul gave him. It is much to his credit. Meanwhile for the honor of this country, such precaution should be taken to prevent a repetition.

Mrs. [illegible] A. Haze is the only agent of the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant." Another book not written by General Grant is being sold and several persons have subscribed for it thinking it to be the book written by Grant. No part of the profits of this work go to the family of General Grant.

The Hon. Henry Faxon of Massachusetts is the man selected by the prohibitionists to run for governor of Massachusetts. He has written a letter declining to have his name used, with the announcement that he will vote for the republican candidate. He is opposed to running the prohibition party as a democratic side show.

Another road article appears in our columns to-day. It is doubtful, however, if anything can be done at the primaries now as it is late. If not the candidate can be quizzed and if there are none who are satisfactorily nominated, a new candidate can be put in the field. Meanwhile we would remark again that the long hill on the Mesa road, and the road through the Garden of the Gods are in a dangerous condition.

The seventieth birthday of ex-Senator Cowan will be celebrated at his home in Pennsylvania next week. He has stepped out of public affairs and few remember now the existence of such a man. Yet during the war and in the earlier part of the reconstruction period, he represented Pennsylvania in the United States senate. His career has been peculiarly American and gives encouragement to ambitious youth. He began his active life as a raftsman and was in turn boatbuilder, schoolmaster, student of medicine and lawyer. He unfortunately followed Johnson after his break with the republican party and this ended his political career.

"Duke" Gwin who recently died had a very wonderful career. After considerable prominence in politics in Mississippi for ten years, he was elected to congress and served from 184[illegible] to 184[illegible]. In the early days he went to California and was prominent in organizing the state government. He was one of the two first elected senators and served from 1850 to 1861. During the war his sympathies were entirely with the south and he was in prison during the first two years of the war. As soon as liberated he went to Mexico for a new career. His history in Mexico is not well known, though it is said he rose to a high position and received the title of "Duke." He took an active part in securing southern immigration into the province of Sonora. His last days were spent in California. His remarkable career was ended a few days ago at the advanced age of eighty years.

The discussion over the contest of Spain and Germany for the possession of the Caroline Islands shows a marked advance in the application of ethics to international affairs. Not many years ago the discussion would have been from the standpoint of the ability of each to get and hold possession of the islands or the self interest of the foreign powers. But the discussion now turns on the abstract right of each to possession and if there is any interference by foreign powers it will be on this issue. For a century Russia has been trying to get possession of Constantinople. The opposition of England and other powers has never been for any ethical reasons. It has always been from self interest. But self interest does not enter into the controversy. The condemnation of Germany is universal even among those who believe the colonization system of Spain is based on injustice and tyranny. John Bright will be pleased at this enlightened view of international law. It is not what Vattel or Grotius say but what is right and wrong.

The speech of Chamberlain will undoubtedly create an immense sensation in English politics, because it is a direct attack on Hartington. It has the merit of attacking Parnell however. He certainly has given the radicals a platform. But strong as his speech is against Hartington we do not believe he will fight Gladstone. He was in Gladstone's cabinet and one of his most earnest supporters. The speech will look like a schism in the liberal ranks. But it should be remembered that there is no party organization in England as we have it. No committee of resolutions has been appointed to [illegible] the party believes in. Every liberal candidate makes his own platform. This is perhaps unfortunate for party organization. But it is fortunate for England. It is the [illegible] of independent thinking. The fact that liberal sentiment as to the policy in the coming campaign shows the progressive spirit among its members. To them are due all the great reforms in land, and laws, and the church.

It is rather a remarkable fact that there is prohibition in one hundred and eight counties in Georgia under a local option law and St. John received a total vote in that state of 168. A Georgia newspaper makes this very pleasant prophecy:

We predict that in three years, at the longest, there will not be a single retail liquor store in the state of Georgia. In less than a generation the people will look into the past and talk about bar-rooms, and the children will ask: "What is a bar-room?"

It shows that the third party cannot control the prohibition vote of the country. People wish to vote on other issues than temperance when voting for a congressman. So long as an attempt is made to run a third party in national politics, so long will the temperance cause fail to present a solid front among its supporters. The true solution is local option. Then in communities where there is a strong prohibition sentiment, there will be prohibition. In communities where there is not a prohibition law is a dead letter and high license is the wiser plan. It is impossible to enforce any law where the public sentiment is against it. It would be just as true of a law against murder as bar rooms.

There is quite a discussion about who was the youngest enlisted soldier in the army in the late war of the rebellion. The records of the war department have been searched and the honor has been officially given to Hubert Fay of Columbus, Ohio. But there are several new claims since this announcement. Mr. Fay was not quite 11 when he enlisted. The best claim seems to be that of Gilbert Van Zandt, who enlisted August 20, 1863, in Company D, Seventy-ninth Ohio. He was then ten years and eight months old. He was discharged June 9, 1865, and was then only thirteen years old after three years service in the army. The following story of the boy is interesting as showing his pluck:

At the close of the war, when the company was mustered out at Washington, Mr. Van Zandt had a pony which he had brought from Milledgeville, Ga. This was taken from him at the capital, as none of the soldiers were allowed to retain possession of government property. The boy was determined to keep his pony, and went to President Johnson with his complaint. The president heard his story, and asked him which he would prefer, his pony or be made an officer. The facetiousness of the president was lost on the plucky little dispatch carrier, who was just then bent on recapturing his pony from the quartermaster's department, and he stuck to his proposition, that the president should help him recover his property. President Johnson admired the pluck of the boy and wrote out an order for the return of the pony, and transportation for it and its owner from Washington to Ohio. He also offered to send young Van Zandt to West Point if he had any desire to continue his life as a soldier.

To-day will occur the first of three races between the Genesta and Puritan if the weather does not interfere. There seems to be little doubt about the result. The race on Monday which was given up after the start because the wind died away showed the superior sailing qualities of the Puritan. The following is the account telegraphed the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

After a tedious wait of two hours after the arrival of the contestants at the lightship, the preparatory signal was given from the judges' boat at 1:30. It was followed by the starting signal five minutes later, most of the attendant fleet were then lying to the southwest of the lightship to give the Genesta and Puritan clear water to start in. The wind had come in from the southeast, and a moderate breeze, shortly after 1 o'clock, and was hailed with delight by the enthusiastic spectators on the steamers, who had paid from one to three dollars a head to see the great contest. By skillful management the skippers of both yachts brought them close enough to the line between the judges' boat and the lightship on the port tack to cross in a few seconds after the starting signal. The Puritan slipped across first close up to the judges' boat at 1:35.55, but for some reason Captain Center, of the Genesta, tacked to starboard just before reaching it, losing one minute 42 seconds, and being handicapped 37 seconds thereby. She crossed at 1:37:37, official time. Captain Crocker, of the Puritan, which looked very handsome with her mainsail, jib, forestay sail, jib and jib topsail set, meant "tight" from the start. At the moment the Genesta crossed the line the Puritan came about, and in 30 seconds had filled away on the starboard tack with the Genesta a hundred yards on her lee beam. The course was right "in the wind's eye," southeast, and a tug had started ten minutes before to log out the twenty miles to windward and place a stake buoy for the yachts to round. Cheered on by shouts from hundreds of spectators, and followed by the immense flotilla of pleasure craft, the two contestants headed due east on the first reach. Finding that she could neither pass the Puritan to seaward nor "outpoint" him, Captain Carter, after twenty-three minutes, suddenly put the Genesta about, to cross the Puritan's stern. But Captain Crocker put his helm down at once, bringing the handsome white sloop round forty seconds later. The Genesta was full of tricks, for round she came again in less than a minute, followed by the Puritan again in fifty seconds.

Both yachts were carrying exactly the same canvas. Instead of gaining by the tack which she inaugurated, Captain Carter had lost, and the Puritan gained a decided advantage. Both yachts went about at 2:07, and reached into the southward, having made about eight miles of easting on the starboard tack. Now the Puritan began to rapidly open a gap between herself and the Genesta, and when they next tacked to the eastward at 2:[illegible], she was fully three-quarters of a mile to windward of her antagonist and one-eighth of a mile ahead. At 5:[illegible] o'clock both tacked to the southward again, and now the Genesta was over a mile on the Puritan's lee quarter. The way both yachts "walked" through a fleet of schooners, including the Montauk, Fleetwing, America, Gitana, and Columbia, astonished the spectators, and proved the superior speed of these boats as compared with the old models.

At 6.30 when the judges' boat arrived at the outer mark it was sundown. The wind was growing lighter, and the yachts being two miles to leeward, it was evident that the race could not be sailed within the required time of seven hours, so the regatta committee ordered it postponed until to-morrow, when the boats will start at the same hour and over the same course. [illegible] turned back before dark, and the Genesta and Puritan were towed back to their harbors.

A very significant letter has been written by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, chairman of the Civil Service Reform association, on Cleveland's policy thus far. It shows that this association is not composed of sentimental dreamers but of men of sound common sense. The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, September 3, 1885.
To the Hon. Lynde Harrison:

DEAR SIR—You asked if the removal of, or failure to reappoint, competent republican officeholders by the president has not injured the cause of civil service reform. We answer no, and for the following reason:

The theory of civil service reform is that of the equal right of citizens to apply for and hold office without distinction of party and with reference solely to competency. This principle for 20 years has been persistently violated by the republican party. From the highest public position to the lowest clerkship its leaders have selected persons for appointment from their own party only. And in their platforms and upon the stump they have persistently charged that the democratic party—that is to say one half of our people—were too corrupt and unprincipled to be trusted in office. So loud and unceasing was this assertion that many respectable citizens had come to believe it. So great was their apprehension on this score that they submitted to the [illegible] of [illegible] knaves like [illegible] and Chandler.

But in course of time we elected a democratic president. One of his duties was to show that the democratic party could and would administer the affairs of the government as honestly and efficiently as the republican party had ever done. One of his duties also was to redress the wrong that had been done to one-half the people of this country by their uniform exclusion from holding office under the federal government.

To do this it is by no means necessary that he should make "a clean sweep." This he was pledged not to do. But the civil service reformers who supported him wonder at his moderation. Instead of being surprised, as you affect to be, that so many changes have been made, we admire the courage of the man who has made so few, and we appreciate his fidelity to his pledges when we remember that he has done what no republican administration ever did—appointment of the other party to high and important office and that in one instance he redressed a wrong committed by his predecessor by appointing that most faithful and efficient civil service reformer, Colonel Burt, to be naval officer of the port of New York, a place which he had long and well held, and to which President Arthur failed to reappoint him.

Our knowledge of Mr. Blaine's character and conduct convinces us that had he been elected he would have made many more removals than the president has done and with far less reason, and for this as well as many other reasons we look with unmixed satisfaction upon the result of the last election.

Yours respectfully,
EVERETT P. WHEELER.

It is rather a novel view but not altogether unreasonable that the appointment of a large number of democrats was necessary to make the service unpartisan. So it would occur to some people that if fitness is the sole qualification, it does not make any difference what the proportion of members of the two parties is. A party cannot in one sense be excluded because a party has no right to these offices. Still it is asking too much of any man at present to carry out the views of the theoretical civil service reformer, and Mr. Wheeler sensibly recognizes this. The president has kept his pledges. He has lived up to the law of 1883. He has not made removals except for cause. Most of his appointments have been where commissions expired. In many instances republicans have been reappointed. The power has not been used for party purposes. For this Cleveland is to be praised.

A letter written by Mr. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, to the state committee declining to preside over the democratic state convention which is to be held October 7th, is attracting a great deal of attention because so earnest in its support of President Cleveland's civil service reform policy and so clear in stating what Cleveland and his party is pledged to. It has brought forth several strong expressions from democrats in favor of Cleveland and keeping the pledges he and his party have made. The more important part of this letter is as follows:

I am the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the members of which are elected by the county societies and appointed at large by the governor without regard to their political views. The secretary is their executive officer elected by them each year and paid from the treasury of the commonwealth. No member of the board has ever objected to my political views. Should I accept the honor you have tendered me, some member of my board might regard it as offensive partisanship, and I certainly would weaken the influence of my office. It might be said that I could resign my office; but it would not be honorable in me to suddenly resign a place when I have important duties, to take part in a convention held on the same day as three of our county fairs, at one of which I am engaged to deliver an address. If I did not resign I might justly be impeached for neglect of my engagements and disregard of the spirit of civil service reform. As chairman of the convention I would not be an example of the true principle of civil service, and it will be the duty of your chairman to support the administration in its determination to raise the civil service from the debasement in which it has been sunk.

We have by our resolutions and speeches in past conventions pledged ourselves to the support of the President and [illegible] in regard to appointments and in regard to the assessments of federal office holders. Three years ago we resolved that "Fitness, not favor, should be the passport to the public service; there should be no removals of public employes before the expiration of their terms of service, except for cause. We demand a system of civil service consistent with the nature of our government, established by law, that, like the government itself, it may be the agent of law and not of men, to the end that it may be kept free of a corrupting dependence upon political power and patronage."

We are now called upon to sustain this excellent theory in practice. For years past we have seen an army of office holders, from the members of the cabinet to the janitors of public buildings, pledged not to the service of the people, but to sustain their party; intrenched in every department, extending its power and corrupt influence to the remotest town and the obscurest neighborhood, dependent, servile, mercenary and wielded by the central power to control elections. In this form our civil service threatened popular liberty, as it nullified public sentiment.

It is the great opportunity of our party to reform these abuses. In future public offices must be trusts, distributed not to the members of the party in power, as a reward for party service, but to those best able to perform the duties; in such competition the democracy will obtain its full proportion of honors and emoluments. We nominated [illegible] Cleveland knowing him to be a conscientious and bold reformer; his election was secured by the assistance of independent voters upon the issue of civil service reform in spite of heavy defections from our ranks, for a large part of which the democrats of Massachusetts were responsible.

The voters find that the administration is what we promised that it would be. If any convention or body of voters are not satisfied they cannot change the position; the constancy of the president's mind will not be affected by any attempted dictation; he will show to selfish and ambitious politicians, who would make him a party servant, that he is their master. Our convention may justly congratulate the people on the discovery, happily made, that the democrats can be trusted to administer the government.

That Road.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

It is evident that, in his several papers concerning the improvement of the road between Colorado Springs and Manitou, Captain DeCoursey has voiced the feelings of the public. There are, of course, different opinions as to methods but all are agreed that it is needful that something be done. But in order that anything be done it is necessary that there be agreement as to method. The best way to arrive at this is through discussion. What, then, shall be done? And who shall do it?

To macadamize the road will cost a large sum of money; certainly not less than $[illegible],000. And then should we have such a road as is wanted? For heavy transportation, doubtless, such a road would be best, but this is not the main purpose our road is to serve. For a boulevard we must have those conditions which are most favorable to gay, easy and rapid driving, and all who are familiar with the structure of the horse well know that a macadamized road does not afford such facilities. Even with a gravel road our horsemen are seen, whenever convenient, to deviate their course to the natural road which lies adjacent, to relieve their horses from the strain of a hard, unyielding road-bed.

And it would soon be found that our horse-fanciers would avoid a macadamized road as they would a pestilence.

To construct a good gravel road from the foot of Huerfano street to Manitou will cost about $6,000, approximating the interest on the cost of macadamizing. This expenditure will construct a road-bed thirty-six feet wide and one foot in depth, and supposes only about three miles of the distance to require transportation for the material used, the remaining distance only needing to be graded, as the ground itself affords the material. Once such a road is well constructed but a few hundred dollars per year will be required to keep it in thorough repair. As for dust, even a macadamized road will have its dust during dry periods, and a system of hydrants established along the road, when practicable, three hundred feet apart, for sprinkling purposes, would seem to economically dispose of the dust. The annual cost of repairs and the operation of these hydrants need not exceed $1,000, and should be considerably less, and the resulting convenience—not to say luxury—would be all that could be desired in form of a road.

Having concluded that, all things considered, a gravel road is the most available and the best, it remains to consider who should construct it. First, it is the most important because it is more travelled than all the roads of the county combined. During the summer from 450 to 600 vehicles pass over it daily and during the winter the travel is very considerable. It is not only the connecting thoroughfare of three towns containing a majority of the population and a major part of the taxable property of the county, but it is the sole avenue of communication of a considerable portion of the county with the county seat, to say nothing of the considerable traffic in stone and lumber dependent upon it. Captain DeCoursey has well emphasized its importance as an attractive drive for residents and visitors, as also the identity of interests of country and town, so that I need add nothing more to my brief summation to show that the entire responsibility for the construction and preservation of the road rests solely with the county. Of course local interests will aid, to and deny this responsibility, but the important fact that the major part of the county travel, of the population and of the taxable property is here must render our conclusion incontrovertible.

This being true the suggestion of Captain DeCoursey that officers shall be selected who will execute the will of the people is to the point and involves the whole question as to whether we shall have efficient and attractive thoroughfares, or whether the neglectful and shiftless policy of the past is to be continued. So far as the present board of commissioners are concerned I believe them to be well-meaning and upright men, who only need to know the will of the people to execute it. These are men whom the writer would desire more to see continued in office, always provided this opinion is well founded.

It will be our duty, as it is our right, to know this, and there is no doubt that willing and candid responses from the coming candidate for commissioner may be had to any proper interrogatories with which it may be needful to ply him. A. Z. SHELDON.

Colorado City, September 8, 1885.

The Manitou Road.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, September 8.

I was very glad to see the letter of the Hon. A.Z. Sheldon on "The Road Question," in your issue of the 8th inst, and I am pleased also that a man like Judge Sheldon gives his endorsement to my views in the main.

I am not so wedded to the idea of a macadamized road that I can see no good in any other. Some of our people seem to have imbibed the impression that I set $40,000 as the cost of a good road from here to Manitou, but the fact is I named no figure, and if we can get a good, permanent road which will not have to undergo expensive repairs after every rainstorm, for $8,000, as Judge Sheldon estimates, why of course that is the road we want.

We certainly want a better affair than we have, and we ought to have a road, the excellence of which will add to our fame as a resort for tourists and invalids, and so add to our population and our wealth.

But, before we get such a road, we will have to induct men into office who will give it to us. Such men we apparently have not now.

Judge Sheldon says the coming candidate for commissioner will doubtless reply to any proper questions as to his views on this road question. My inference from the judge's remarks is, that if said candidate's replies are not satisfactory, our only resort will be to nominate a *good road man* in opposition, and then to see that he is elected. This is one way of doing it, and a good one, but there is another, which is: when we meet at the primaries to elect delegates to the nominating convention, to elect only such delegates as we *know* are in favor of the roads we need, and who will nominate for officers having control of the roads, only such men as will do their utmost to give us such roads.

The primaries are only a few days off now, and it becomes our people to be getting together to [illegible] this very important matter, and the ways and means of compassing our desires, without delay.

While on this subject I would like to call attention to the fact, that, notwithstanding the evident public feeling in favor of having our most important roads put in good condition, said roads remain in a wretched state, with no apparent measures being taken to do anything towards getting them into decent shape. This sort of thing is certainly wrong. It is not fair to the people who pay for better care of their interests, and I do think that whoever is responsible for the neglect of these interests should be held to account therefor. The time to hold public officials to account is BEFORE an election. AFTER an election the people's power departs from them to a certain extent, for the time being. These are things our citizens should ponder over, and they should use their power *now*, where it will be of service in obtaining their demands. In a little while it will be too late. Respectfully, M. L. DECOURSEY.

PERSONAL.

Sitting Bull fears that some of Custer's friends will assassinate him

John Roach is at Mount McGregor with his family for the benefit of his health.

Bonanza Mackay, it is said, will purchase the New York Herald and make John Russell Young the editor.

Mr Bradlaugh now attributes his exclusion from parliament to the Irish vote, influenced by Cardinal Manning

The Gordon fund, now swollen to $120,000, is to be used to found a boys' home in London.

Baron Twickel, of Westphalia, Germany has sent all the way to Oregon for young forest trees

Mr. W D Howells, the novelist, is about to issue a new and enlarged edition of his poems, which have long been out of print

There are still public lands open to settlement in nineteen states and eight territories. The prices vary from $1 25 to $2,50 per acre.

Miss Leona Call has filled a Greek professorship in the Iowa state university so acceptably since her brother's death that it is likely she will be formally elected his successor.

Samuel Miracle, of Milton, Ohio, is the happy father of seventeen healthy boys, the eldest one only 9 years old Samuel is getting tired of so many miracles of this kind

The Princess Victoria of Teck, eldest daughter of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, is called the prettiest maiden of a marriageable age now to be found in Europe.

Frank Happensberger, the designer of the Garfield monument in San Francisco, has been presented by admirers in that city with a gold medal bearing in bas relief upon its face a portrait of Garfield.

General Buckner's staff in the Confederate army furnished the country with three Episcopal bishops—Gallagher, who is now bishop of Kentucky; Harris, bishop of Michigan, and Elliott, bishop of Texas

Count Tolstoi, the celebrated Russian statesman and poet, who has kept nihilism at bay since the assassination of the late emperor, has been declared incurably insane and placed in a lunatic asylum.

The Rev T DeWitt Talmage seems to draw well in London It is reported that all the people who went to hear him last Sunday week could not get into the church and he preached outside to a crowd estimated at 40,000

Clark Whittier, a brother of the poet, has purchased 60,000 acres of land in Swain county, North Carolina, where it is proposed to lay out a town to bear his name It is designed to give the new town a fame for religion, morality and temperance

A live toad and petrified snake were found together in a vein of blue limestone at West Union, W Va., Saturday The snake was hanging by the toad's leg, and appearances indicated that it was trying to swallow the toad when they were buried.

The Republican Socialistic Federation of France, composed entirely of women, selecting candidates for the coming parliamentary election, emphatically rejected the names of Mme Adam and Sarah Bernhardt "We do not want artists; we want serious women" was the cry

An American actor now in Germany advertises that he has with great difficulty secured leave of absence from President Cleveland to play in Austria a month. An American tourist added to the bill a foot note saying that while the president reluctantly granted the permission to go, he peremptorily refused to give permission for him to come back.

New York Prohibitionists.

SYRACUSE, September 8.—The state prohibition convention met in the Alhambra rink to-day, where between three and four hundred delegates were assembled. Horace Waters of New York led the meeting. Delegate Shipman of the same city bewailed the apathy of ministers toward the prohibition movement. "They don't believe as you and I do," said he. "They have not got their eyes open yet. We must pray for them unceasingly. They need the light more than any other class of men. As for me, I will stand by the home love. I will stand by the Bible love, and I will stand by the flag love, until the motto of prohibition is penciled in shining characters on the blue vault of heaven."

Another delegate said that the Empire state was full of stenches, and that every city was a Sodom or a Gomorrah. "Prohibition alone can save it," he declared, "and when we are successful, as we must be, this continent will see the greatest day that has ever been."

K. W. Bruce of Madison county in an address advocating prohibition created a sensation by violently arraigning the church and ministry. He had scarcely done speaking when a delegate sprang to his feet and charged Mr. Bruce with unjustly assailing the holiest institution on earth. "The church was the stronghold of abolitionism," he said. "It is now," answered a chorus of voices. "Let him speak," roared a delegate, indignant at the interruption. "The church has been maligned and the ministry, too. Let them at least have a fair hearing."

The discussion was finally closed by the chairman calling for a hymn. Two thousand persons were in attendance at this time. At [illegible] o'clock, when Frederick F. Wheeler of Albany called the convention proper to order, there was scarcely standing room in the rink. A. A. Hopkins was made temporary chairman. Prof. Hopkins delivered an eloquent address occupying more than an hour. He congratulated those present on the growth and strength of the prohibition movement and because the issues were so clearly drawn. He declared that the democratic party stood behind the liquor traffic, and arraigned the republican party mercilessly. He said the rum party would go down as surely as the slave party went down.

At the conclusion of Prof. Hopkins' speech Mr. Wheeler of the state committee read a telegram addressed to an Ohio prohibitionist pledging the party here to carry New York if their brethren there would carry Ohio. Standing committees on credentials, order of business, finance, resolutions and permanent organization were then appointed and the convention took recess.

Indiana's Township Steal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., September 8.—There are some new developments in the Daviess county trustee frauds. Grimsley, Brown and Clark, the absconding trustees, have been seen and interviewed at Hamilton, Can., by [illegible] C. B. Palmer, one of the attorneys who went to Canada shortly after they disappeared, and came across them at Hamilton. Mr. Palmer has just returned. He says: "When I arrived at Hamilton, Ont., I found three of the gloomiest trustees I ever saw in my life. They looked sad and forsaken, but offered no apologies or explanations concerning their schemes. They blamed a Chicago party for a good part of the mischief. I don't believe the trustees have much left, but I think the Chicago man beat them out of about all they had raised on the fraudulent warrants, because the paper was made out to his order and he made no promise to hand over the money to them as he disposed of papers. In fact, however, neither of them approximate how much paper they had issued. The total amount cannot be less than $250,000 for the three townships. This and the fact Posey county has discovered an apparently illegal issue of $80,000 on certificates by a former trustee has caused consternation among the people of this section and may result in an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of amending the laws, which at present allow township trustees almost unlimited power in raising money for which value received does not enter as a consideration.

Coal Miners in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—The national convention of coal miners began its session in this city this morning with delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia and Iowa. The day was occupied chiefly with the preliminary work of organization. The convention was called to order by John McBride of Ohio. Daniel McLaughlin of Illinois was chosen permanent chairman. [illegible] D. Fleming of West Virginia was elected secretary, [illegible] Sullivan of Ohio assistant secretary. The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the reports of delegates on the condition of the miners in the sections which they represented. The reports indicated that in the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa the miners were in a deplorable condition, the prices for work being lower than ever before known. The purpose of the convention is to form a national organization with the object of advancing rates and bettering the condition of miners generally. The session will continue through to-morrow and probably the next day, and before adjourning some plan of united action will be agreed upon.

The Apache Campaign

WASHINGTON, September 9 —General Crook has telegraphed the war department from San Francisco, under date of September sixth, as follows. The commanding officer at Ft. Bliss telegraphs on the 5th instant a dispatch received by a courier from Lieutenant Davis, from San Jose station, on the Mexican Central railroad, that with a party of scouts he was sent in advance of Capt. Crawford's command to follow the trail of the band whose camp was attacked on the 8th ult. by Lieut. Day. The trail he was following turned north and he cut loose from Crawford's command, sending him word that he should pursue as rapidly as possible. The day before his dispatch was written, the date not given, he met Mexican troops under Colonel Mosse[illegible], who informed him that two parties of Mexican troops were in pursuit in advance of them. Lieutenant Davis being entirely out of rations and his animals worn out, struck for the railroad. He states that he was furnished by the ranchmen with rations which could make last until he reached Fort Bliss. His scouts think the Indians number 20, nine of them bucks. They think that the Indians are making for the San Mateo mountains with the intention of going from there to the Mescalero agency. I have telegraphed Colonel Bradley asking if he can organize a force to clean out this party, suggesting that he obtain the assistance of volunteers from the Mescaleros agency.

Humble Origins.

Philadelphia Record

That is a particularly idiotic story which has been set afloat—about some one holding to exorbitant ransom the sign "L. P. Morton, tailor," which our late minister to France used to sport above his humble door in Vermont ere yet he was a millionaire banker and a prospective candidate for the governorship of New York and the presidency. The present proprietor of this interesting relic, it is announced, means, if Mr. Morton will not buy it, to produce it during the canvass, and so blight the candidate's prospects. Bless his malicious and muddled mind, if he can show that the sign is genuine, he ought to find the promptest of purchasers in Mr. Morton. Nothing is so helpful—or, at least, is regarded as so helpful by the modern candidate—as evidence or assertion of his humble origin. During the Garfield campaign less stress, perhaps, was laid upon the republican candidate's ability and character than upon the fact that he had, in boyhood, driven a mule on the canal. According to the Ohio republican papers and orators in 1883, Judge Foraker deserved to be elected governor of a great commonwealth because he had once worn a pair of trousers improvised from a coffee bag. Lincoln's rail splitting has, for a great mass of his countrymen, eclipsed his statesmanship. If Mr. Morton can bring a real sign-board into the New York canvass to show that he was once a meek and lowly tailor he will go through the convention like a hot knife through a pound of butter.

A Fatal Duel.

VIENNA, September 10.—A special dispatch from Pesth says: Count Paul Festetics has killed M. Pechy, son of the president of the Hungarian delegation, in a duel.

Special Providence.

Exchange.

He was a great believer in a special providence. To exemplify it he told me the following charming little anecdote. Said he: "Boss, one night I was gwine back from church feelin' mighty low-spirited an' downhearted like. I had no money, was powerful hungry, an' I didn't rally know whar I was gwine to git a breakfas' from. I knowed de [illegible] ole ooman was mos' mizzably hungry, too, an' I tell you I was a-feelin' mighty bad. Hit seemed to me ez if I had no friends, an' I jes prayed dat [illegible] mought descend on a pore ole man. [illegible] was about [illegible], an' jes as I got near Colonel [illegible]'s place I heard a rooster crow out mos' beautiful. I jes clim' de fence, sah, an' I got dat rooster an' four fat hens. Now, sah"—very impressively—"s'posin' dat rooster hadn't crowed whilst I was in church, I wouldn't a-heerd him. S'posin' he had crowed after I got home, I wouldn't a-heerd him; but he crowed jes as I got by de fence, an' I heerd him! Now, isn't dat providence?"

The Bet Was Off.

Detroit Free Press

A few days ago, after a couple of esteemed citizens, who are close neighbors, had arranged to pass a few days with their families at a lake in Oakland county, one of them offered to wager a box of cigars that he would catch the largest fish. The wager was promptly taken, and the next day one of the gentlemen put in an appearance at a fish stand on the market, and said to the dealer: "Have you got a fresh pickerel weighing about fifteen pounds?" "I have, sir." "Well, I want you to put him on ice and ship him to me at —— lake. I propose to catch him on a hook out there." "Very well, sir, I think I'll ship the two together." "The two?" "Yes, sir, Mr. ——, (mentioning the other esteemed citizen) was here an hour ago and bought one weighing twenty pounds. It will take less ice to pack the two in the same box!" The fish were paid for, but the bet was declared off.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS.

Further Particulars of the Massacre at Rock Springs.

Feeling of the Wyoming People—The Coroner's Verdict.

Everything Quiet in Wyoming—Action of Officials.

The Cheyenne Outrage.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., September 4.—Yesterday, for the first time in many years, there is not a Chinaman in Rock Springs, except dead and wounded. Five or six hundred who were at work in the mines here have been driven out, and nothing but heaps of smoking ruins mark the spot where Chinatown stood. The feeling against the Chinese has been growing stronger all summer. The fact that white men had been turned off the section and a hundred white men were seeking in vain for work while Chinese were being shipped in by the car load and given work strengthened the feeling against them. It needed but little to incite this feeling into an active crusade against the Chinese and precipitate the battle of Wednesday. At No. 6 mine, about a mile north of town, through some misunderstanding two Chinamen took a room in the mine belonging to two white men. When the white men came they ordered them out. They would not go and a fight ensued which was participated in by nearly all the whites and Chinamen in the mines. The Chinamen were worsted in the fight, and four of them were badly wounded, one of whom has since died. The white miners then came out, armed themselves with firearms and notified the men in the other three mines to come out in the afternoon. Meantime all was excitement in Chinatown. A flag was hoisted as a warning, and Chinese working in the different parts of the camp fled to their quarters. After dinner the saloons closed and no liquor has been sold since then. The miners gathered on Front street about one hundred strong, armed with guns, revolvers, hatchets and knives, and proceeded toward Chinatown. Before reaching there they sent a committee warning the Chinamen to leave in an hour. This they agreed to do, and started to pack up. But in about half an hour the white men grew impatient and advanced upon the Chinese quarters, shouting and firing their guns in the air. Without offering resistance the Chinese fled with whatever they could snatch up to the hills about a mile east of town, miners firing at them as they went. Soon black smoke was seen rising from the peak of a house in Hong Kong, then from another, and very soon eight or ten of the largest of the houses were in flames. Half choked with fire and smoke a number of Chinamen came rushing from among the buildings with blankets and bedquilts over their heads to protect themselves from stray rifle shots. They followed their retreating brothers into the hills at the top of their speed. A laundry in town was next visited and its offensive inmates shot dead. All employes of the coal department of the railroad were ordered to leave town, which they did on the evening train. During the night all of the Chinese houses in town, numbering nearly fifty, were burned to the ground. A number of Chinamen who were within fled from the burning buildings. The light of Thursday morning revealed some terrible sights. In the smoking cellars of two Chinese houses the blackened bodies of six Chinamen were seen. Three others were in the cellar of another and four more bodies were found near by. From the position of some it would seem as though they had begun to dig a hole in the cellar to hide themselves, but the fire overtook them, burning their extremities to a crisp and leaving the upper portion of their bodies untouched. At the east end of Chinatown another body was found charred by flames and mutilated by hogs. The smell that arose from the smoking ruins was horribly suggestive of burning flesh. Further east were the bodies of four more Chinamen shot down in their flight. A coroner's jury was summoned, which after examining the bodies returned a verdict that eleven Chinese had been burned to death and five shot by parties unknown to the jury. A number were found seriously wounded, and how many more may still be wounded out in the hills is unknown. Large numbers of Chinese have been picked up by trains going west and a quantity of provisions has been sent out for them. It is rumored Mormon miners in the camp are to be ordered out, but no action in this direction has yet been taken. The miners here are entirely unorganized in the crusade, although a large number of them are Knights of Labor. The move was not made under their direction. The miners have not been working since Wednesday and business is almost entirely suspended. Everything is quiet however.

CHICAGO, September 4.—A dispatch was received from Governor Warren at the military headquarters in this city yesterday, mentioning the attack upon Chinamen at Rock Springs, stating his inability to suppress the riot, and calling for troops. General Schofield forwarded the call to Washington for the attention of the president, and wired Governor Warren that he must ask the president for assistance, as the law prohibited the use of United States troops for such purpose without his order. At the same time General Schofield directed officers at Ft. Steele and Ft. Bridger, the two posts nearest Rock Springs, to be in readiness to move the moment an order comes from Washington. If the president had been there an answer could have been reached in time to act yesterday, but no orders have yet come from the president.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., September 4.—Everything is quiet at Carbon, Rock Springs and Evanston to-day. Precautionary measures taken by Governor Warren and the railroad authorities will probably prevent further depredations. The Chinamen driven out of Rock Springs are gradually being picked up by trains going west and taken to Evanston, where there are a thousand Chinamen living. The latter are preparing to defend themselves and are purchasing all the guns and ammunition in the market. The coroner's inquest at Rock Springs found that the Chinamen were killed by persons unknown. The people of Wyoming generally insist that the guilty parties be detected and punished to the full extent of the law.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Governor Warren, of Wyoming territory, to-day telegraphed to the president and secretary of war at Washington, requesting assistance of federal troops in suppressing the disturbance at Rock Springs, Wyoming territory, caused by the massacre of Chinese laborers by miners. A copy of the telegram was forwarded to Secretary Endicott, at his home in Massachusetts. Adjutant General Drum had a conference with Secretary Bayard as to the best course to pursue in the matter and decided in view of the informality of the call for troops not to disturb the president with the question, but instead issue orders for U. S. troops to proceed to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of protecting U. S. mails. The soldiers are to keep open the route over which the mails are carried and prevent any interference with them. Adjutant General Drum therefore telegraphed Gen. Scofield at Chicago orders for two companies to proceed immediately to the scene of disturbance for the purposes indicated. It is expected the presence of the troops will tend to prevent further trouble. Under the law the president can only recognize appeals for federal assistance when made by the governor and legislature of a state or territory, or when made by the governor alone when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to meet emergencies. In the present case Governor Warren alone made appeal, but neglected to give the desired information about the legislature.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., September 5.—A Leader special from Rock Springs gives the latest that can be obtained from the scene of the recent anti-Chinese troubles. All is quiet to-day. The miners have returned to work. At a meeting held last night measures were taken to put a stop to the drunken carousal of a few of their number who have been celebrating the removal of the Chinese. Two more dead Celestials were found to-day, one in the ruins of Chinatown and another beneath the railroad bridge about a mile east. The latter had been wounded and managed to walk that far before he gave up. Your correspondent talked with the miners to-day who took an active part in the attack upon Chinatown, and was told that less than a third of the dead Chinese in the ruins of the houses had been found thus far. They declare that no less than twenty five were shot down inside the burned buildings. These buildings had dirt roofs, which covered up the dead Chinamen when the dwellings succumbed to the flames, and as no actual search has been made in the ruins it is quite probable that these statements are true. Chinamen are still arriving at stations east and west, almost dead from fright and weak from fatigue and lack of food. All are shipped to Evanston by the company. They reiterate the statement that many have died in the hills from wounds received in the attack upon them. It is reported here that the white miners at Almy, in the western end of the territory, have notified the Chinese laborers in the mines that they must leave inside of three days, and that the Union Pacific has guaranteed their removal within the time specified. The Celestials all along the road refused to work to-day and demanded passes to Evanston. Chinese laundrymen and servants at Green River were told last night that they must leave within twelve hours and they will go west on to-day's express.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Adjutant General Drum to-day telegraphed instructions to Major General Scofield at Chicago to order additional United States troops to Evanston, Wyoming territory, where fleeing Chinese are concentrating, and to all other points along the routes of United States mails in that territory where there are indications of trouble. Information was received to-day that the two companies of soldiers ordered to the scene of disturbance yesterday arrived at Evanston this morning and that the condition of affairs there was threatening. Instructions already given United States troops in Wyoming contemplate only protection of the mails, but it is understood in case trouble continues the president and cabinet will consider the general question of directing the military forces to suppress disorder by the use of arms if necessary.

Dr. McCartee, now attache of the Japanese legation in this city, who resided in China forty years, part of the time as a representative of this country, again in his official in the Chinese diplomatic service, speaking concerning the diplomatic aspect of the massacre of Chinese in Wyoming, says he thinks it may be the subject of correspondence between the Chinese foreign office and the state department here, but he does not think China likely to take any vigorous action in the matter. In the first place, he says, the Chinese government is opposed to the emigration of her subjects. There is a Chinese law which has been in force until within recent years, which absolutely prohibited Chinamen leaving the country to make their homes elsewhere. Through the intervention of the English, Chinese officials were induced to relax this law and it has of late years become almost a dead letter; but still the policy of the government is against Chinamen leaving the country. Chinese emigrants in this country, while not exactly outlawed in their own country, are looked upon with disfavor. The Chinese government does all it can to prevent Chinamen leaving the country, and it is only through the efforts of foreigners that large numbers of coolies brought here. Under these circumstances Dr. McCartee thinks the Chinese officials will not care much about the Wyoming affair, and it will not become generally known in China. An attache in charge of the Chinese legation here, in the absence of the minister, stated that they had not communicated with the state department on the subject. They were waiting here for the minister, who is in New York. He thought, however, correspondence on the subject would be opened, and said notwithstanding his country's opposition to her subjects leaving home, these had not done so in violation of any law and had a claim upon their country.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. September 7.—The sheriff of Sweetwater county has arrested twenty-two supposed leaders of the Rock Springs riot, including Isaiah Whitehouse, member-elect to the legislature. They were taken to Green River, the county seat, jailed, and will have preliminary hearing to-morrow. More arrests will follow. The charges against the prisoners are murder, arson, rioting and robbery. The ruins of Chinatown have not been searched and no more dead bodies have yet been discovered. It is estimated now that the number of killed will be about fifty, including several that died of wounds in the surrounding hills. All the Chinamen at work in the Almy coal mines, near Evanston, numbering 400, have been taken to the water place under escort of U. S. troops. A Gatling gun was sent from here to Evanston yesterday. Military under command of Colonel Anderson, Ninth U. S. Infantry, are stationed at Rock Springs, Evanston and Almy, guarding the company's property. No further further troubles need be apprehended.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—A meeting of the cabinet will be held to-morrow. Members who are absent from the city have not, however, been summoned to attend it, as there is no business to be considered requiring their presence. It is expected all cabinet officers will have returned to Washington by the 20th. It is stated at the White House the president proposes to dispose of pending questions before seriously considering matters to be brought to the notice of congress in his annual message. The last intelligence received at the war department from the scene of recent disturbances in Wyoming is a dispatch from General Scofield to General Drum, dated yesterday, as follows: "There is no report of further trouble since the troops went to the scene. None is likely to occur in the presence of troops. I do not see now any necessity for further instructions being given."

Waiting a Report.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Mr. Cin Chi Young, secretary of the Chinese legation, speaking for the Chinese minister said to an associated press reporter to-night that nothing would be done by the representative of the Chinese government here in the matter of the recent massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming territory, until a report of the occurrence had been received from the Chinese consul at San Francisco. When such report is received, he said, the question of bringing the case to the attention of the Chinese government would be considered.

The President Informed.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Adjutant General Drum had a conference with the president to-day in regard to the troubles in Wyoming territory, and gave him an account of the steps already taken by the war department to suppress the disturbance. The question as to further action on the part of the government will be acted before the cabinet at the next meeting.

Murder at Rosita.

DENVER, September 4.—A News Silver Cliff special says: A serious shooting affray came off at Rosita yesterday afternoon, by which David Rowe lost his life at the hands of James Warne. Full particulars are contained in the following dying declaration of David Rowe:

I went to the mine with John Warne. About one o'clock Bob James came there and had some words with John Warne about John's money. So John Warne started for town and Bob James ran for James Warne and they both came running down for John Warne to overtake him. John Warne saw them coming and stopped by the Pocahontas boarding house. I was on the Pocahontas dump when they passed on the road. Jim Warne said, "I am going to give John hell, and you had better come on too, you —— ——," speaking to me. I thought they both were going to jump on John, so I came down where John was. We all had some words and Jim Warne drew a shooter on me, and he did not shoot at that time. Bob James came back where John and I were. Jim was up some distance away. Bob and myself had some words and got hold of each other. Then Jim Warne ran back to where we were and shot me. I got away and ran, and he shot me again. I think he shot three times. Then I fell. He ran after me and took hold of me. I tried to take his shooter away from him. We both got down on the ground, when Billy Dodsworth came up and took the gun away from both of us, and that is the last I know. I make this statement as a death-bed statement, feeling that I have but a short time to live, and with fear of death before me.

Signed. DAVID ROWE.

The above was taken and certified by Alex Stewart, county judge, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rowe died at 2 o'clock this morning. He is a man 45 years of age, and has relatives living in England. A brother, Stephen Rowe, lives in Eureka, Utah, being a prominent Mormon. He will be buried by the Masonic order at 3 p. m. to-morrow afternoon. Warne immediately after the shooting gave himself up to Under Sheriff Gowdy. Warne plugged Rowe very effectually, having lodged in the vital parts of his victim's body three bullets of a forty-five calibre. Coroner Burke and Deputy District Attorney Charles Hasse have gone over to Rosita to hold an inquest.

Pueblo Hold-ups.

DENVER, September 7.—A News Pueblo special says: Four cases of highway robbery last night are causing a sudden sensation. In only two of them did the robbers get anything. In these cases the victims were Samuel Love, the express agent, and James McCoy, clerk in the D. & R. G. railroad offices. One man named John Egan, alias Carr, alias Claggett, was arrested, but it is not thought anything can be proven against him. He is said to have just completed a term of seven years from Ouray county.

A Mischief-Maker's Work.

DENVER, September 7.—A News Durango special says: Mrs. F. M. Chandler, wife of the Durango city marshal, died this morning at two o'clock from the effects of poison administered yesterday afternoon by her own hand. She was a woman with a very jealous nature, which of late has been greatly aggravated by a mischief-maker buzzing notes under the door, stating that her husband was intimate with numerous other women.

Fesker's Order.

DENVER, September 7.—Railroad Commissioner Fesker issued an order Saturday last directing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company to establish a loading point for limestone at the limestone quarries of E. O. Williams on the Buzzard ranch in Pueblo county. This is the first case of the kind that has come before the commissioners, and is that a matter of much public interest at present.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Alfonso Has to Choose Between War and Revolution.

Germany Willing to Submit Her Claims to Arbitration.

Manager Talmage Grants the Request of the Knights.

Spain and Germany.

LONDON, September 4.—The Spanish iron clad Arazon has landed troops on the Pelew islands and the Spanish admiral has been ordered to likewise occupy Yap, Babe Anap, Ponap and other islands of the Caroline group. The German officials in those waters have been instructed not to interfere with the carrying out of the Spanish admiral's orders. It is reported that King Alfonso will ask the emperor of Austria to use his influence with the German government in behalf of Spain and persuade Bismarck to abandon his scheme of occupation of the Caroline islands. King Alfonso, it is further reported, says that the affair has so aroused the Spanish people that he would lose his throne if he should recede from the claim of Spain to the islands.

MADRID, September 5.—A sensation was caused here this morning on receipt of important news from the Caroline islands. Spanish warships reached Yap, one of the islands, on the 21st inst., and prepared to occupy it in the name of Spain. Spanish officers were dilatory in landing troops. On the 24th of the same month a German gunboat arrived. Although it was 7 o'clock in the evening the German commander instantly landed both marines and sailors and hoisted the German flag over the island. Spanish officials made an energetic protest against the action of the German commander. On the latter's refusal to recede from the position he had taken they telegraphed to Madrid for instructions. A conflict between Germans and Spaniards at Yap is feared. On receipt of the above news the ministers were immediately summoned to a cabinet council, and King Alfonso was advised of the strained situation. He has telegraphed that he will arrive in Madrid tomorrow.

The excitement over the German occupation of Yap is intense and the populace are wild with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German embassy, attacked the building and tore down the coat of arms, dragged it through the streets, and burned it in front of the offices of the minister of the interior amid yells of "Down with Germany." The mob then proceeded to the French embassy and cheered France lustily. Troops were ordered out to clear the streets. The crowd retired before the military but a riot is feared at any moment. The situation is very grave. The council of ministers has adopted the proposition to court-martial the governor of Yap and commanders of the two Spanish war ships which arrived there on the 21st ult., for neglect of duty, the latter in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainty of Spain over the island. The report that a German squadron had sailed for the Caroline islands is confirmed.

MADRID, September 5, 11 p. m.—Count Salms Sonnewalde, German ambassador, has returned to the legation in this city from Lagranja. He was escorted by a strong military guard. King Alfonso has also returned here, and is now presiding at the cabinet council. Everything is now orderly throughout the city, although most intense excitement prevails.

MADRID, September 5.—An important meeting of leading liberals was held to-day. After discussing the Carolines difficulty it was resolved that the occupation of the island of Yap by the German gunboats should be considered equivalent to a declaration of war; that a crisis in the government should occur, and the liberals be called into power. They would withdraw Count De Benomar, Spanish ambassador at Berlin, and hand Count Salms Sonnewalde, German ambassador at Madrid, his passports. Resolutions also declare the liberals would order Spanish authorities at the Philippines to recover the territory in the Caroline islands, taken possession of by Germany, and to use force necessary to regain it. The adoption of the above resolution has created a great sensation. The government has dismissed from the service the two commanders of the Spanish men-of-war stationed at Yap.

MADRID, September 5.—An official report has been made concerning the cabinet council held this afternoon, presided over by King Alfonso. The report says the government cannot now make public the measures decided upon; that the country may be assured they were of an energetic character. The report further says the government decided that "negotiations respecting an outrage on an integral part of the Spanish territory are impossible."

BERLIN, September 5.—News from Madrid of the Carolines affair is discredited here. It is believed the reports are overdrawn.

NEW YORK, September 5.—A Madrid dispatch says: Last night official dispatches reached the government from Philippano, stating that a German gunboat landed troops in the night of the 24th of August at Yap island and hoisted the German flag there. The Spanish gunboats cleared their decks for action and the Manila was about to open fire upon the German gunboat when it was signaled to desist, which she did most reluctantly. A third Spanish vessel, the Velasco, has arrived at Yap bay. This news causes the wildest excitement throughout Spain. Crowds gathered in the streets of Madrid all night long, frantically gesticulating and cursing the Emperor William, the crown prince and Bismarck the vilest names, several thousand people shouting "Death to Bismarck" and "Viva Espana." They mobbed the German embassy, the people almost foaming at their mouths with frenzy. Several of the soberest Spaniards with whom I talked feel confident that the affair must now end by war.

LONDON, September 5.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says Spain has finally and decidedly declined to submit the Carolines affairs to arbitration. Spain argues that the question of Spanish jurisdiction over the Caroline islands has been a fact too well known to admit of discussion. German government officials still scout the idea of war over the dispute.

PARIS, September 5.—Events in Madrid are causing a sensation here. Arbitration for settlement of the Carolines question is now considered impossible, and the position of King Alfonso and his ministry is regarded precarious. Leading Spanish residents of this city say war between Germany and Spain or revolution is certain.

PARIS, September 7.—La France publishes a statement to-day to the effect that a mob had murdered the German consul at Saragossa, Spain. The report is not believed. No information in confirmation of the story has been received.

M. De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, is hurriedly returning to Paris in consequence of excitement occasioned by the Carolines affair. Spanish residents at Marseilles threaten to attack the German consulate in that city. Local authorities have taken steps to prevent any repetition of the Madrid outrage. Newspapers of Paris in commenting on the difficulty between Germany and Spain insist that Prince Bismarck is trying to embroil France in the affair.

MADRID, September 7.—Count Von Hotzfeldt, in his statement to Count Benomar, regarding the orders that had been given to the German gunboat, meant the gunboat had been forbidden to hoist the German flag where the Spanish flag had already been hoisted. He said disobedience of the commander of the gunboat would not affect the situation.

MADRID, September 7.—Dispatches just received regarding Germany's occupation of Yap state that Spaniards on the islands had hoisted the Spanish flag and had lowered it at sunset for the night, as is customary with all nations, and that immediately afterward a German gunboat ran in, landed marines and sailors and hoisted the German colors, formally occupying the place, despite the protestations of Spaniards. Prince Bismarck has offered to withdraw the German forces from Yap provided Spain will not occupy it pending diplomatic solution of the question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge Spanish occupation of Yap provided Spain proves the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat had arrived in the harbor. The excitement in Madrid over the affair has quieted down. Everything was tranquil last night.

Spain's Ultimatum.

MADRID, September 6.—The council of ministers with the sanction of King Alfonso, has framed and dispatched to the German government an ultimatum requesting Germany to vacate the Caroline islands. Spain, in the meantime, will refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and this afford no basis for further parleying.

The total number of arrests made in connection with the demonstration against Germany is 184. The German consulate at Valencia received the same treatment at the hands of the populace as the German embassy at Madrid.

Expressions from German Newspapers.

BERLIN, September 6.—The National Zeitung thinks that diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain will be broken off unless Spain affords satisfaction for the Madrid affair. The Tageblatt says that if King Alfonso retains his sovereignty Spain will certainly make reparation, and in the event of his being deposed Germany can easily take possession of valuable pledges and thus compel Spain to render satisfaction. The Tageblatt is of the opinion that the excesses of the populace of Madrid were directed more against Spanish monarchy than against Germany. The Boursen Courier declares that the resignation of the Spanish cabinet is absolutely necessary to atone for the insults offered to Germany. All the papers are confident of the ultimate success of Prince Bismarck.

The Kreuse Zeitung says that Germany in abstaining from demanding reparation from Spain refrains from adding to the trouble of a friendly sovereign. The Kreuse Zeitung is confident that Prince Bismarck's seasoned judgment and firm hand will conduce to a settlement of the dispute. Other newspapers praise the calmness displayed by the citizens of Berlin.

Cuban Pledges

HAVANA, September 7.—About 5,000 persons attended a meeting at the Spanish casino yesterday which had been called to take action in connection with the seizure of the Caroline islands by Germany. Enthusiastic speeches were made pledging the lives and property of the citizens of Cuba in support of the Spanish government in case of war. A resolution was adopted urging traders to suspend relations with Germany while negotiations are pending. The press of Havana is simply indignant over the Carolines affair, and the public excitement is intense.

Hope of Settlement

MADRID, September 7.—The universal opinion here is that the last communication to the government from Count Solmes Sonnenwalde, German minister, usurpes the hope of a speedy and amicable settlement of the Carolines dispute.

The Knights' Ultimatum.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Chairman Powderly and Frank Turner of the general executive board of Knights of Labor called on General Manager Talmage this morning and submitted the following as their ultimatum in the matter of the Wabash trouble. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor ask first that a general order be issued along the Wabash lines instructing master mechanics and foremen that no discrimination must be made in the employing of men on account of being members of the Knights of Labor; second, that all employes who have in any manner taken an active part since the 16th of June in the settlement of the trouble be given their positions held prior to said day at once; third, that all other employes who were locked out June 16 be reinstated on or before October 1, '85; fourth, that all who have come out since then in support of those turned out on that date be also reinstated on or before October 1.

Mr. Powderly also showed a telegram from Sedalia signed by H. W. Drew, chairman of the southwestern committee, saying if the matter was not settled to-day he could not hold the men of the southwestern system any longer.

In answer to the above demand General Talmage of the Wabash stated to Powderly and Turner that the Wabash was in the hands of a receiver, and that the court was always asking the management to cut down expenses, consequently he could not put men to work now, as he had neither the work nor money to pay them. In regard to the demand in regard to October 1st, he remarked that he could say nothing now as he did not know what demand for labor or the financial condition of the road would be at that date. Messrs. Powderly and Turner retired on receiving Mr. Talmage's reply and held a secret conference with the Wabash district committee. At 2 p. m. they were not ready to say what action they would take.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Secretary Turner to-night stated that no definite conclusion could be reached by the committee. He said so far as he could see the situation is practically the same that it was before the executive committee went to New York. As to whether a direct issue will be made with Mr. Talmage he could not say, but the probabilities are he would be given a reasonable time to comply with their demands. In fact they had already given him till the first of October to do so.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—Messrs. Powderly and Turner held another conference this afternoon with General Manager Talmage of the Wabash railroad and presented their request. The request was not made in writing form but was presented in the course of a conversation and was accepted and agreed to by Colonel Talmage and the latter gentleman dictated in the presence of Powderly and Turner the following order which was at once telegraphed to the superintendent of motive power and machinery and the superintendent of the car department of the Wabash road, with directions to instruct their subordinate officers accordingly:

In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency or by their leaving the service give the old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organization.

This is understood to have been entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Powderly and Turner and the belief now is that an actual settlement of the trouble has been reached and that official notification will be promulgated to the order to that effect. Powderly and Turner left for Cincinnati to-night.

The Administration and Silver

NEW YORK, September 5.—Secretary Manning met a small party of bankers in the treasury building. The bankers gathered the assurance from the interview with Secretary Manning that the administration was a unit in its desire to abolish the silver coinage law at the next session of congress.

A Terrible Lynching

KNOXVILLE, September 5.—Tuesday morning last E. O. Maines, traveling salesman for a firm in this city, was found dead near the city, a bullet hole in his head. Rob. Seiers a noted character, was arrested on suspicion. Last night about 200 business and professional men, masked only with handkerchiefs, went to the jail and demanded admittance. They were refused. Three shots were fired and a mob of fifty men rushed upon the jail, broke open the doors and took Seiers out. To a demand for confession he answered, "I have nothing to say." They then swung him from a bridge and several shots were fired into his body. On the way he cut one of the mob seriously and tried to cut his own throat. He was not handcuffed, and as soon as the noose began to tighten he climbed up hand over hand and gained the top. He crawled along the crossbeams to one side of the bridge. While he was crossing at least 50 shots were fired, none of them with fatal effect. He rose to his feet and yelled at the top of his voice, "My friends, come to me; I'm murdered. Come quick." The wounded man then lay down and several more shots were fired, but none of them could hit him in a vital part. Runners were sent to the city for ladders, and another rope. The crowd was orderly and few people outside those implicated knew anything about it. Young men at a ball dancing followed the masked men in swallow-tails. After ladders were brought two men climbed up to the top stringers to adjust the rope. Seiers had taken the rope from around his neck, and begged the crowd to kill him and end his sufferings. Men started up to take him down. He lost his hold and fell in the edge of the water, eighty feet below. He has not been found yet. At the very last he protested his innocence. Maines was known to have a large sum of money on his person, and it was shown very conclusively that he had been beguiled by Seiers to a remote spot and killed. Maines was very popular and was engaged to be married.

Alaska Exploration.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the navy department from St. Michael's, Alaska, June 30th, that after leaving Ounalaska, June 9th, he visited the new volcano on Bogosloo island and found the only changes since last year's visit to be a less discharge of smoke and steam and a small point making off from the northwest of the new volcano. The birds have commenced nesting in the new volcano. The party reached St. Michael's June 28th, after encountering heavy ice to the westward of St. Lawrence island. At St. Michael's Lieutenant Stoney secured nearly all the fur clothing required, also 18 good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about $1.50 in exchange for trade goods. An interpreter was also engaged and shipped as an ordinary seaman. Lieutenant Stoney intended taking with him two natives as drivers and the wife of one of them. He expected to leave at once for St. Lawrence bay and thence to proceed to Hotham inlet. All on board the schooner Viking were well and showed great interest in the work ahead of them.

A Postmaster Short.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Thos. Hughes, postmaster at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Assistant Postmaster Clark have been arrested, a shortage of $1,200 having been discovered in the accounts of the office.

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DAILY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$10 00	Six months	$5.00
Three months	2.50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$2 00	Six months	$1.00
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ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We are not alone in our disasters. We at least have no cyclones, though there is an occasional zephyr. It is quite dangerous to be safe anywhere.

Vice President Hendricks is nothing if not a demagogue. It was well enough for him to express sympathy for Ireland. But when he mixes in English politics, he is doing a wrong to the country that has given him the second honor in its gift.

Sir Richard Sutton, the owner of the Genesta, declines to accept the advantage the Puritan folk gave him. It is much to his credit. Meanwhile for the honor of this country, such precaution should be taken to prevent a repetition.

Mrs. [illegible] A. Hare is the only agent of the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant." Another book now written by General Grant is being sold and several persons have subscribed for it thinking it to be the book written by Grant. No part of the profits of this work go to the family of General Grant.

The Hon. Henry Faxon of Massachusetts is the man selected by the prohibitionists to run for governor of Massachusetts. He has written a letter declining to have his name used with the announcement that he will vote for the republican candidate. He is opposed to running the prohibition party as a democratic side show.

Another road article appears in our columns to-day. It is doubtful, however, if anything can be done at the primaries now as it is late. If not the candidate can be quizzed and if there are none who are satisfactorily nominated, a new candidate can be put in the field. Meanwhile we would remark again that the long hill on the Mesa road, and the road through the Garden of the Gods are in a dangerous condition.

The seventieth birthday of ex-Senator Cowan will be celebrated at his home in Pennsylvania next week. He has stepped out of public affairs and few remember now the existence of such a man. Yet during the war and in the earlier part of the reconstruction period, he represented Pennsylvania in the United States senate. His career has been peculiarly American and gives encouragement to ambitious youth. He began his active life as a raftsman and was in turn boatbuilder, schoolmaster, student of medicine and lawyer. He unfortunately followed Johnson after his break with the republican party and this ended his political career.

"Duke" Gwin who recently died had a very wonderful career. After considerable prominence in politics in Mississippi for ten years, he was elected to congress and served from 1841 to 1843. In the early days he went to California and was prominent in organizing the state government. He was one of the two first elected senators and served from 1850 to 1861. During the war his sympathies were entirely with the south and he was in prison during the first two years of the war. As soon as liberated he went to Mexico for a new career. His history in Mexico is not well known, though it is said he rose to a high position and received the title of "Duke." He took an active part in securing southern immigration into the province of Sonora. His last days were spent in California. His remarkable career was ended a few days ago at the advanced age of eighty years.

The discussion over the contest of Spain and Germany for the possession of the Caroline Islands shows a marked advance in the application of ethics to international affairs. Not many years ago the discussion would have been from the standpoint of the ability of each to get and hold possession of the islands or the self interest of the foreign powers. But the discussion now turns on the abstract right of each to possession and if there is any interference by foreign powers it will be on this issue. For a century Russia has been trying to get possession of Constantinople. The opposition of England and other powers has never been for any ethical reasons. It has always been from self interest. But self interest does not enter into the controversy. The condemnation of Germany is universal even among those who believe the colonization system of Spain is based on injustice and tyranny. John Bright will be pleased at this enlightened view of international law. It is not what Vattel or Grotius say but what is right and wrong.

The speech of Chamberlain will undoubtedly create an immense sensation in English politics, because it is a direct attack on Hartington. It has the merit of attacking Parnell however. He certainly has given the radicals a platform. But strong as his speech is against Hartington we do not believe he will fight Gladstone. He was in Gladstone's cabinet and one of his most earnest supporters. The speech will look like a schism in the liberal ranks. But it should be remembered that there is no party organization in England as we have it. No committee or man alone has been appointed to say what the party believes in. Every liberal candidate makes his own platform. This is perhaps unfortunate for party organization. But it is fortunate for England. It is in the interest of independent thinking. The fact that liberals differ as to the policy in the coming campaign shows the progressive spirit among its members. To them are due all the great reforms in tariff, land laws, and the church.

It is rather a remarkable fact that there is prohibition in one hundred and eight counties in Georgia under a local option law and St. John received a total vote in that state of 168. A Georgia newspaper makes this very pleasant prophecy:

We predict that in three years, at the longest, there will not be a single retail liquor store in the state of Georgia. In less than a generation the people will look into the past and talk about bar-rooms, and the children will ask: "What is a bar-room?"

It shows that the third party cannot control the prohibition vote of the country. People will still vote on other issues than temperance when voting for a congressman. So long as an attempt is made to run a third party in national politics, so long will the temperance cause fail to present a solid front among its supporters. The true solution is local option. Then in communities where there is a strong prohibition sentiment, there will be prohibition. In communities where there is not a prohibition law is a dead letter and high license is the wiser plan. It is impossible to enforce any law where the public sentiment is against it. It would be just as true of a law against murder as bar rooms.

There is quite a discussion about who was the youngest enlisted soldier in the army in the late war of the rebellion. The records of the war department have been searched and the honor has been officially given to Hubert Fay of Columbus, Ohio. But there are several new claims since his announcement. Mr. Fay was not quite 12 when he enlisted. The best claim seems to be that of Gilbert Van Zandt, who enlisted August 20, 1862, in Company [illegible], Seventy-ninth Ohio. He was then ten years and eight months old. He was discharged June 9, 1865, and was then only thirteen years old after three years service in the army. The following story of the boy is interesting as showing his pluck:

At the close of the war, when the company was mustered out at Washington, Mr. Van Zandt had a pony which he had brought from Allengville, Ga. This was taken from him at the capital, as none of the soldiers were allowed to retain possession of government property. The boy was determined to keep his pony, and went to President Johnson with his complaint. The president heard his story, and asked him which he would prefer, his pony or be made an officer. The facetiousness of the president was lost on the plucky little dispatch carrier, who was just then bent on recapturing his pony from the quartermaster's department, and he stuck to his proposition, that the president should help him recover his property. President Johnson admired the pluck of the boy and wrote out an order for the return of the pony, and transportation for it and its owner from Washington to Ohio. He also offered to send young Van Zandt to West Point if he had any desire to continue his life as a soldier.

To-day will occur the first of three races between the Genesta and Puritan if the weather does not interfere. There seems to be little doubt about the result. The race on Monday which was given up after the start because the wind died away showed the superior sailing qualities of the Puritan. The following is the account telegraphed the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

After a tedious wait of two hours after the arrival of the contestants at the lightship, the preparatory signal was given from the judges' boat at 1:30. It was followed by the starting signal five minutes later, most of the attendant fleet were then lying to the southwest of the lightship to give the Genesta and Puritan clear water to start in. The wind had come in from the southeast, and a moderate breeze, shortly after 1 o'clock, and was hailed with delight by the enthusiastic spectators on the steamers, who had paid from one to three dollars ahead to see the great contest. By skillful management the skippers of both yachts brought them close enough to the line between the judges' boat and the lightship on the port tack to cross in a few seconds after the starting signal. The Puritan slipped across first close up to the judges' boat at 1:35.55, but for some reason Captain Carter, of the Genesta, tacked to starboard just before reaching it, losing one minute 42 seconds, and being handicapped 37 seconds thereby. She crossed at 1:37:37, official time. Captain Crocker, of the Puritan, which looked very handsome with her mainsail, spinnaker, forestaysail, jib and jib topsail set, meant "fight" from the start. At the moment the Genesta crossed the line the Puritan came about, and in 30 seconds had filled away on the starboard tack with the Genesta a hundred yards on her lee beam. The course was right "in the wind's eye," southeast, and a tug had started ten minutes before to log out the twenty miles to windward and place a stake buoy for the yachts to round. Cheered on by shouts from hundreds of spectators, and followed by the immense fleet of pleasure craft, the two contestants headed due east on the first reach. Finding that he could neither pass the Puritan to leeward nor "outpoint" him, Captain Carter, after twenty-three minutes, suddenly put the Genesta about, to cross the Puritan's stern. But Captain Crocker put his helm down at once, bringing the handsome white sloop round forty seconds later. The Genesta was full of tricks, for round she came again in less than a minute, followed by the Puritan again in fifty seconds.

Both yachts were carrying exactly the same canvas. Instead of gaining by the little skirmish which he inaugurated, Captain Carter had lost, and the Puritan gained a decided advantage. Both yachts went about at 3.07, and reached to the southward, having made about eight miles of easting on the starboard tack. Now the Puritan began to rapidly open a gap between herself and the Genesta, and when they next tacked to the eastward at 3.[illegible], she was fully three-quarters of a mile to windward of her antagonist and one-eighth of a mile ahead. At 5.[illegible] o'clock both tacked to the southward again, and now the Genesta was over a mile on the Puritan's lee quarter. The way both yachts "walked" through a fleet of schooners, including the Montauk, Fleetwing, America, Gitana, and Columbia, astonished the spectators, and proved the superior speed of these boats as compared with the old models.

At 6.3[illegible] when the judges' boat arrived at the outer mark it was sundown. The wind was growing lighter, and the yachts being two miles to leeward it was evident that the race could not be sailed within the required limit of seven hours, so the regatta committee ordered it postponed until to-morrow, when the boats will start at the same hour and over the same course. At the moment of giving up the race the Puritan was well ahead of the Genesta and the Genesta and Puritan were towed back to the horseshoe.

A very significant letter has been written by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, chairman of the Civil Service Reform association, on Cleveland's policy thus far. It shows that this association is not composed of sentimental dreamers but of men of sound common sense. The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, September 3, 1885.
To the Hon. Lynde Harrison:

DEAR SIR—You asked if the removal of, or failure to reappoint, competent republican officeholders by the president has not injured the cause of civil service reform. We answer no, and for the following reason:

The theory of civil service reform is that of the equal right of citizens to apply for and hold office without distinction of party and with reference solely to competency. This principle for 20 years has been persistently violated by the republican party. From the highest officials down to the lowest clerkship its leaders have selected persons for appointment from their own party only. And in their platforms and upon the stump they have persistently charged that the democratic party—that is to say one half of our people—were too corrupt and unprincipled to be trusted in office. So bold and unblushing was this assertion that many respectable citizens had come to believe it. So great was their apprehension on this score that they submitted to the leadership of artful knaves like Blaine and Chandler.

But in course of time we elected a democratic president. One of his duties was to show that the democratic party could and would administer the affairs of the government as honestly and efficiently as the republican party had ever done. One of his duties also was to redress the wrong that had been done to one-half the people of this country by their uniform exclusion from holding office under the federal government.

To do this it is by no necessary that he should make "a clean sweep." This he was pledged not to do. But the civil service reformers who supported him wonder at his moderation. Instead of being surprised, as you affect to be, that so many changes have been made, we admire the courage of the man who has made so few, and we appreciate his fidelity to his pledges when we remember that he has done what no republican administration ever did—appoint men of the other party to high and important office and that in one instance he redressed a wrong committed by his predecessor by appointing the most faithful and efficient civil service reformer, Colonel Burt, to be naval officer of the port of New York, a place which he had long and well held, and to which President Arthur had failed to reappoint him.

Our knowledge of Mr. Blaine's character and conduct convinces us that had he been elected he would have made many more removals than the president has done and with far less reason, and for this as well as many other reasons we look with unmixed satisfaction upon the result of the last election.

Yours respectfully,
EVERETT P. WHEELER.

It is rather a novel view but not altogether unreasonable that the appointment of a large number of democrats was necessary to make the service unpartisan. Still it will occur to some people that if fitness is the sole qualification, it does not make any difference what the proportion of members of the two parties is. A party cannot in one sense be excluded because a party has no right to these offices. Still this is asking too much of any man at present to carry out the views of the theoretical civil service reformer, and Mr. Wheeler sensibly recognizes this. The president has kept his pledges. He has lived up to the law of 1883. He has not made removals except for cause. Most of his appointments have been where commissions expired. In many instances republicans have been reappointed. The power has not been used for party purposes. For this Cleveland is to be praised.

A letter written by Mr. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, to the state committee declining to preside over the democratic state convention which is to be held October 7th, is attracting a great deal of attention because so earnest in its support of President Cleveland's civil service reform policy and so clear in stating what Cleveland and his party is pledged to. It has brought forth several strong expressions from democrats in favor of Cleveland keeping the pledges he and his party have made. The more important part of this letter is as follows:

I am the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the members of which are elected by the county societies and appointed at large by the governor without regard to their political views. The secretary is their executive officer elected by them each year and paid from the treasury of the commonwealth. No member of the board has ever objected to my politics. Should I accept the honor you have tendered me, some member of my board might regard it as offensive partisanship, and I certainly would weaken the influence of my office. It might be said that I could resign my office; but it would not be honorable in me to suddenly resign a place when I have important duties to take part in a convention held on the same day as three of our county fairs, at one of which I am engaged to deliver an address. If I did not resign I might justly be impeached for neglect of my engagements and disregard of the spirit of civil service reform. As chairman of the convention I would not be an example of the true principle of civil service, and it will be the duty of your chairman to support the administration in its determination to raise the civil service from the debasement in which it has been sunk.

We have by our resolutions and speeches in past conventions pledged ourselves to the support of the Pendleton and Wills bills in regard to appointments and in regard to the assessments of federal office holders. Three years ago we resolved that "Fitness, not favor, should be the passport to the public service; there should be no removals of public employes before the expiration of their terms of service, except for cause. We demand a system of civil service consistent with the nature of our government, established by law, that like the government itself it may be the agent of law and not of men, to the end that it may be kept free of a corrupting dependence upon political power and patronage."

We are now called upon to sustain this excellent theory in practice. For years past we have seen an army of office holders, from the members of the cabinet to the janitors of public buildings, pledged not to the service of the people, but to sustain their party; intrenched in every department, extending their power and corrupt influence to the remotest point and the obscurest neighborhood, dependent, servile, mercenary and wielded by the central power to control elections. In this form our civil service threatened popular liberty, as it nullified public sentiment.

It is the great opportunity of our party to reform these abuses. In future public offices must be trusts, distributed not to the members of the party in power, as a reward for party service, but to those best able to perform the duties; in such competition the democracy will obtain their full proportion of holders and [illegible]. We nominated [illegible] Cleveland knowing him to be a conscientious and bold reformer; his election was secured by the assistance of independent voters upon the issue of civil service reform, in spite of heavy defections from our ranks, for a large part of which the democrats of Massachusetts were responsible.

The voters find that the administration is what we promised that it would be. If any convention or body of voters are not satisfied they cannot change the position; the constant quality of the president's mind will not be affected by any attempted dictation; he will show to selfish and ambitious politicians, who would make him a party servant, that he is their master. Our convention may justly congratulate the people on the discovery, happily made, that the democrats can be trusted to administer the government.

That Road.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

It is evident that, in his several papers concerning the improvement of the road between Colorado Springs and Manitou, Captain DeCoursey has voiced the feelings of the public. There are, of course, different opinions as to methods but all are agreed that it is needful that something be done. But in order that anything be done it is necessary that there be agreement as to method. The best way to arrive at this is through discussion. What, then, shall be done? And who shall do it?

To macadamize the road will cost a large sum of money; certainly not less than $100,000. And then should we have such a road as is wanted? For heavy transportation, doubtless, such a road would be best, but this is not the main purpose our roads is to serve. For a boulevard we must have those conditions which are most favorable to light, easy and rapid driving, and all who are familiar with the structure of the horse well know that a macadamized road does not afford such facilities. Even with a gravel road our horsemen are seen, whenever convenient, to deviate their course to the natural road which lies adjacent, to relieve their horses from the strain of a hard, unyielding road-bed.

And it would soon be found that our horse-fanciers would avoid a macadamized road as they would a pestilence.

To construct a good gravel road from the foot of Huerfano street to Manitou will cost about $8,000, approximating the interest on the cost of macadamizing. This expenditure will construct a road-bed thirty-six feet wide and one foot in depth, and supposes only about three miles of the distance to require transportation for the material used, the remaining distance only needing to be graded, as the ground itself affords the material. Once such a road is well constructed but a few hundred dollars per year will be required to keep it in thorough repair. As for dust, even a macadamized road will have its dust during dry periods, and a system of hydrants established along the road, when practicable, three hundred feet apart, for sprinkling purposes, would seem to economically dispose of the dust. The annual cost of repairs and the operation of these hydrants need not exceed $1,000, and should be considerably less, and the resulting convenience—not to say luxury—would be all that could be desired in form of a road.

Having concluded that, all things considered, a gravel road is the most available and the best, it remains to consider who should construct it. This, is the most important because it is more travelled than all the roads of the county combined. During the summer from 450 to 600 vehicles pass over it daily and during the winter the travel is very considerable. It is not only the connecting thoroughfare of three towns containing a majority of the population and a major part of the taxable property of the county, but it is the sole avenue of communication of a considerable portion of the county with the county seat to say nothing of the considerable traffic in stone and lumber dependent upon it. Captain DeCoursey has well emphasized its importance as an attractive drive for residents and visitors, as also the identity of interest of country and town, so that I need add nothing more to my brief summation to show that the entire responsibility for the construction and preservation of the road rests solely with the county. Of course local interests will object to and deny this responsibility, but the important fact that the major part of the county travel, of the population and of the taxable property is here must render our conclusion incontrovertible.

This being true the suggestion of Captain DeCoursey that officers shall be selected who will execute the will of the people is to the point and involves the whole question as to whether we shall have efficient and attractive thoroughfares, or whether the neglectful and absurd policy of the past is to be continued. So far as the present board of commissioners are concerned I believe them to be well-intending and upright men, who only need to know the will of the people to execute it. These are men whom the writer would desire more to see continued in office, always provided this opinion is well founded.

It will be our duty, as it is our right, to know this, and there is no doubt that willing and candid responses from the coming candidate for commissioner may be had to any proper interrogatories which it may be needful to apply to him.

A. Z. SHELDON.

Colorado City, September 8, 1885.

The Manitou Road.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, September 9.

I was very glad to see the letter of the Hon. A.Z. Sheldon on "The Road Question," in your issue of the 8th instant, and I am pleased also that a man like Judge Sheldon gives his indorsement to my views in the main.

I am not so wedded to the idea of a macadamized road that I can see no good in any other. Some of our people seem to have imbibed the impression that I set $40,000 as the cost of a good road from here to Manitou, but the fact is I named no figure, and all we want is a good, permanent road which will not have to undergo expensive repairs after every rainstorm, for $8,000, as Judge Sheldon estimates, why of course that is the road we want.

We certainly want a better affair than we have, and we ought to have a road, the excellence of which will add to our fame as a resort for tourists and invalids, and so add to our population and our wealth.

But, before we get such a road, we will have to induce men into office who will give it to us. Such men we apparently have not now.

Judge Sheldon says the coming candidate for commissioner will doubtless reply to any proper questions as to his views on this road question. My inference from the judge's remarks is, that if said candidate's replies are not satisfactory, our only resort will be to nominate a *good road man* in opposition, and then to see that he is elected. This is one way of doing it, and a good one, but there is another, which is: when we meet at the primaries to elect delegates to the nominating convention, to elect only such delegates as we know are in favor of the roads we need, and who will nominate for officers having control of the roads, only such men as will do their utmost to give us such roads.

The primaries are only a few days off now, and it becomes our people to be getting together and [illegible] very [illegible] and desires, without delay.

While on this subject I would like to call attention to the fact, that notwithstanding the evident public feeling in favor of having our most important roads put in good condition, said roads remain in a wretched state, with no apparent measures being taken to do anything towards getting them into decent shape. This sort of thing is certainly wrong. It is not fair to the people who pay for better care of their interests, and I do think that whoever is responsible for the neglect of these interests should be held to account therefor. The time to hold public officials to account is BEFORE an election. AFTER an election the people's power departs from them to a certain extent, for the time-being. These are things our citizens should ponder over, and they should use their power *now*, where it will be of service in obtaining their demands. In a little while it will be too late. Respectfully, M. L. DECOURSEY.

PERSONAL.

Sitting Bull fears that some of Custer's friends will assassinate him

John Roach is at Mount McGregor with his family for the benefit of his health

Bonanza Mackay, it is said, will purchase the New York Herald and make John Russell Young the editor.

Mr Bradlaugh now attributes his exclusion from parliament to the Irish vote, influenced by Cardinal Manning

The Gordon fund, now swollen to $120,000, is to be used to found a boys home in London.

Baron Twickel, of Westphalia, Germany, has sent all the way to Oregon for young forest trees

Mr. W D Howells, the novelist, is about to issue a new and enlarged edition of his poems, which have long been out of print

There are still public lands open to settlement in nineteen states and eight territories. The prices vary from $1 25 to $2,50 per acre.

Miss Leona Call has filled a Greek professorship in the Iowa state university so acceptably since her brother's death that it is likely she will be formally elected his successor.

Samuel Miracle, of Milton, Ohio, is the happy father of seventeen healthy boys, the eldest one only 9 years old Samuel is getting tired of so many miracles of this kind

The Princess Victoria of Teck, eldest daughter of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, is called the prettiest maiden of a marriageable age now to be found in Europe.

Frank Happensberger, the designer of the Garfield monument in San Francisco, has been presented by admirers in that city with a gold medal bearing in bas relief upon its face a portrait of Garfield.

General Buckner's staff in the Confederate army furnished the country with three Episcopal bishops—Gallagher, who is now bishop of Kentucky; Harris, bishop of Michigan, and Elliott, bishop of Texas.

Count Tolstoi, the celebrated Russian statesman and poet, who has kept nihilism at bay since the assassination of the late emperor, has been declared incurably insane and placed in a lunatic asylum.

The Rev T DeWitt Talmage seems to draw well in London It is reported that all the people who went to hear him last Sunday week could not get into the church and he preached outside to a crowd estimated at 40,000

Clark Whittier, a brother of the poet, has purchased 60,000 acres of land in Swain county, North Carolina, where it is proposed to lay out a town to bear his name It is designed to give the new town a fame for religion, morality and temperance

A live toad and petrified snake were found together in a vein of blue limestone at West Union, W Va, Saturday The snake was hanging by the toad's leg, and appearances indicated that it was trying to swallow the toad when they were buried

The Republican Socialistic Federation of France, composed entirely of women, selecting candidates for the coming parliamentary election, emphatically rejected the names of Mme Adam and Sarah Bernhardt "We do not want artists; we want serious women" was the cry

An American actor now in Germany advertises that he has with great difficulty secured leave of absence from President Cleveland to play in Austria a month. An American tourist added to the bill a foot note saying that while the president reluctantly granted the permission to go, he peremptorily refused to give permission for him to come back.

New York Prohibitionists

SYRACUSE, September 8.—The state prohibition convention met in the Alhambra rink to-day, where between three and four hundred delegates were assembled. Horace Waters of New York led the meeting. Delegate Sherman of the same city bewailed the apathy of ministers toward the prohibition movement. "They don't believe as you and I do," said he. "They have not got their eyes open yet. We must pray for them unceasingly. They need the light more than any other class of men As for me, I will stand by the home love, I will stand by the Bible love, and I will stand by the flag love, and the motto of prohibition is penciled in shining characters on the blue vault of heaven."

Another delegate said that the Empire state was full of stenches, and that every city was a Sodom or a Gomorrah. "Prohibition alone can save it," he declared, "and when we are successful, as we must be, this continent will see the greatest day that has ever been"

K. W. Bruce of Madison county in an address advocating prohibition created a sensation by violently arraigning the church and ministry. He had scarcely done speaking when a delegate sprang to his feet and charged Mr. Bruce with unjustly assailing the holiest institution on earth. "The church was the stronghold of abolitionism," he said. "It is not," answered a chorus of voices. "Let him speak," roared a delegate, indignant at the interruption. "The church has been maligned and the ministry, too. Let them at least have a fair hearing."

The discussion was finally closed by the chairman calling for a hymn. Two thousand persons were in attendance at this time. At [illegible] o'clock, when Frederick F. Wheeler of Albany called the convention proper to order, there was scarcely standing room in the big rink. A. A. Hopkins was made temporary chairman. Prof. Hopkins delivered an eloquent address occupying more than an hour. He congratulated those present on the growth and strength of the prohibition movement and because the issues were so clearly drawn. He declared that the democratic party stood behind the liquor traffic, and arraigned the republican party mercilessly. He said the rum party would go down as surely as the slave party went down.

At the conclusion of Prof. Hopkins' speech Mr. Wheeler of the state committee read a telegram addressed to an Ohio prohibitionist pledging the party here to carry New York if their brethren there would carry Ohio. Standing committees on credentials, order of business, finance, resolutions and permanent organization were then appointed and the convention took recess.

Indiana's Township Steal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., September 8.—There are some new developments in the Daviess county trustee frauds. Grimsley, Brown and Clark, the absconding trustees, have been seen and interviewed at Hamilton, Ont., by C. W. Cramer, one of the attorneys who went to Canada shortly after they disappeared, and came across them in Hamilton. Cramer has just returned. He says: "When I arrived in Hamilton, Ont., I found three of the gloomiest trustees I ever saw in my life. They looked sad and forsaken, but offered no apologies or explanations concerning their schemes. They blamed a Chicago party for a good part of the mischief. I don't believe the trustees have much left, but I think the Chicago man beat them out of about all they had raised on the fraudulent warrants, because the paper was made out to his order and he made no promise to hand over the money to them as he disposed of papers. In fact, however, neither of them approximate how much paper they had issued. The total amount cannot be less than $250,000 for the three townships. This and the fact Posey county has discovered an apparently illegal issue of $80,000 on certificates by a former trustee has caused consternation among the people of this section and may result in an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of amending the laws, which at present allow township trustees almost unlimited power in raising money for which value received does not enter as a consideration.

Coal Miners in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—The national convention of coal miners began its session in this city this morning with delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia and Iowa. The day was occupied chiefly with the preliminary work of organization. The convention was called to order by John McBride of Ohio. Daniel McLaughlin of Illinois was chosen permanent chairman. A. D. Fleming of West Virginia was elected secretary, [illegible] Sullivan of Ohio assistant secretary. The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the reports of delegates on the condition of the miners in the sections which they represented. The reports indicated that in the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa the miners were in a deplorable condition, the prices for work being lower than ever before known. The purpose of the convention is to form a national organization with the object of advancing rates and bettering the condition of miners generally. The session will continue through to-morrow and probably the next day, and before adjourning some plan of united action will be agreed upon.

The Apache Campaign

WASHINGTON, September 9.—General Crook has telegraphed the war department from San Francisco, under date of September sixth, as follows. The commanding officer at Ft. Bliss telegraphs on the 5th instant a dispatch received by a courier from Lieutenant Davis, from San Jose station, on the Mexican Central railroad, that with a party of scouts he was sent in advance of Capt. Crawford's command to follow the trail of the band whose camp was attacked on the 8th ult. by Lieut. Day. The trail he was following turned north and he cut loose from Crawford's command, sending him word that he should pursue as rapidly as possible The day before his dispatch was written, the date not given, he met Mexican troops under Colonel Mosse[illegible], who informed him that two parties of Mexican troops were in pursuit in advance of them. Lieutenant Davis being entirely out of rations and his animals worn out, struck for the railroad. He states that he was furnished by the ranchmen with rations which could make last until he reached Fort Bliss. His scouts think the Indians number 20, nine of them bucks. They think that the Indians are making for the San Mateo mountains with the intention of going from there to the Mescaleros agency. I have telegraphed Colonel Bradley asking if he can organize a force to clean out this party, suggesting that he obtain the assistance of volunteers from the Mescaleros agency.

Humble Origins.

Philadelphia Record

That is a particularly idiotic story which has been set afloat—about some one holding to exorbitant ransom the sign "L. P. Morton, tailor," which our late minister to France used to sport above his humble door in Vermont ere yet he was a millionaire banker and a prospective candidate for the governorship of New York and the presidency. The present proprietor of this interesting relic, it is announced, means, if Mr. Morton will not buy it, to produce it during the canvass, and so blight the candidate's prospects. Bless his malicious and muddled mind, if he can show that the sign is genuine, he ought to find the promptest of purchasers in Mr. Morton. Nothing is so helpful—or, at least, is regarded as so helpful by the modern candidate—as evidence or assertion of his humble origin. During the Garfield campaign less stress, perhaps, was laid upon the republican candidate's ability and character than upon the fact that he had, in boyhood, driven a mule on the canal. According to the Ohio republican papers and orators in 1883, Judge Foraker deserved to be elected governor of a great commonwealth because he had once worn a pair of trousers improvised from a coffee bag. Lincoln's rail splitting has, for a great mass of his countrymen, eclipsed his statesmanship. If Mr. Morton can bring a real sign-board into the New York canvass to show that he was once a meek and lowly tailor he will go through the convention like a hot knife through a pound of butter.

A Fatal Duel.

VIENNA, September 10.—A special dispatch from Pesth says. Count Paul Festetich has killed M. Pechy, son of the president of the Hungarian delegation, in a duel.

Special Providence

Exchange.

He was a great believer in a special providence. To exemplify it he told me the following charming little anecdote. Said he: "Boss, one night I was gwien back from church feelin' mighty low-spirited an' cownhearted like. I had no money, was powerful hungry, an' I didn't rally know whar I was goin' to git a breakfas' from. I knowed de chicken an de ole ooman was mos' mizzbly hungry, too, an' I tole you I was a-feelin' mighty bad. It seemed to me ez if I had no friends, an' I jes prayed dat a blessin' might descend on a pore ole man. It was about midnight, an' jes as I got near Colonel [illegible]'s place I heard a rooster crow out mos' beautiful. I jes clim' de fence, sah, an' I got dat rooster an' four fat hens. Now, sah"—very impressively—"'spos'n' dat rooster had crowed whilst I was in church, I wouldn't a-heerd him. 'Spos'n' he had crowed arter I goes home, I wouldn't a-heerd him; but he crowed jes as I got by de fence, an' I heerd him! Now, isn't dat providence?"

The Bet Was Off.

Detroit Free Press

A few days ago, after a couple of esteemed citizens, who are close neighbors, had arranged to pass a few days with their families at a lake in Oakland county, one of them offered to wager a box of cigars that he would catch the largest fish. The wager was promptly taken, and the next day one of the gentlemen put in an appearance at a fish stand on the market, and said to the dealer: "Have you got a fresh pickerel weighing about fifteen pounds?" "I have, sir." "Well, I want you to put him on ice and ship him to me at [illegible] lake. I propose to catch him on a hook out there." "Very well, sir, I think I'll ship the two together." "The two?" "Yes, sir. Mr. ——, (mentioning the other esteemed citizen was here an hour ago and bought one weighing twenty pounds. I'm to pack them both in the same box." The wager was paid for, but the bet was declared off.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

S. W. FIZZLE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Sir Edward Thornton, former Eng. minister to this country, has been recalled from St. Petersburg.

Secretary Manning assured a party of New York bankers yesterday that the administration wished to abolish the silver coinage law at the next session of congress.

The American colony in Canada has been increased by three township purchases of Indiana. It is estimated that they have in their grip sacks from $50,000 to $200,000.

Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, has been mayor of Scranton, Pa., for three terms. He is represented to be a conservative man, and professes to favor strikes only when the employers refuse to yield to demands which the organization endorses as reasonable.

The Pennsylvania republican committee has been soliciting contributions from government clerks at Washington. It was probably done through force of habit, but it has raised a commotion at the capital. At least one provision of the civil service act has been violated, and an investigation of the case will probably be made by the civil service commission.

The letter from Mr. A. Z. Sheldon in this morning's paper on the Manitou road is very sensible. The kind of a road is a subject for wide discussion. But there should be no disagreement on two points. We must have a good road between this city and Manitou. The county should build and pay for it. We trust that the suggestion of Mr. DeCoursey, Esq., as to public meetings will be carried out.

The differences between the Wabash railroad and its employes seem no nearer settlement than several months ago. The animosity of Jay Gould and the Knights of Labor into believing that the trouble would be settled according to their wishes, but Manager Talmage yesterday announced that he could not employ the discharged Knights, as he had no work for them. At last accounts the labor representatives had not decided on their course of action.

The editor of the Dallas Morning Republican received three votes for marshal last night. There is a precedent for his election. In 1872 Captain Matsell, the founder, proprietor and editor of the Police Gazette, was made superintendent of police by Mayor Havemeyer on the theory that while his paper was highly immoral in its tone and influence, the editor must have such associations with the criminal classes, and such an acquaintance for the "off" side of life as to make him invaluable in that position.

The Tribune-Republican says "the opinion of the country in regard to the president is not that he is a great man, but that he is a very general, that he is honest, determined, and unpretentious." We are glad to see that partisanship does not always cloud the Tribune's opinions. Last year many republican papers made him out the wickedest man in the country. But we now know that he has a lofty ideal of official integrity, that he is sincere in his promises and that he has moral strength to act up to his convictions.

There seems to be a great deal of curiosity about Senator Teller's recent investments in a large body of land in Pueblo county. When here last summer Mr. Teller told many of our citizens how poor he was. He said he not only was not worth anything, but was thousands of dollars in debt and must resume the practice of law to get even with the world again. This story was told frequently since his return this summer. His salary up to September 4 has been $2,500. He must have been quite economical during the time and made his money go a great ways.

The patents for the "Backbone" grant were rushed through by extra clerks working Sundays and night and day during the last week Senator Teller acted as secretary of the interior. The total amount of patents issued was for 700,000 acres. When Lamar became secretary he suspended the issuing of the patents of the remaining 300,000 acres. On the patents already issued some $5,000,000 in land grant bonds have been issued. This is about as far from the government as Jay Gould is just now is much ahead, except what he may have paid out to promote his scheme.

Poor's Railroad Manual for 1885 is issued. It contains many interesting figures. The total railroad mileage of the United States amounts to 125,379 miles. Though dated 1885, the figures of the manual apply to last year. The total number of miles built during the year were only 3,997, at a cost of less than $80,000,000. During the five preceding years the average expenditure for construction amounted to $240,000,000. Comparing 1884 to 1882 the falling off was $350,000,000. That is, the car builders, the iron founders, the lumber men and the road builders received $350,000,000 less last year than in 1882. That would cause a depression in any country.

One of our correspondents stated a few days ago that the road through the Garden of the Gods was not a county road. But we find that it was laid out at an expense of $4,000 by the Colorado Springs company and then accepted by the county some ten years ago. Our correspondent was deceived by the fact that the repairs on the road have been done by veryman who say the county refused to do the work. It is about time there was a change. The representative of Colorado Springs on the board should see that the county defends its road. The road is not unsafe.

Another great strike of Pennsylvania coal miners was inaugurated yesterday. It is thought 40,000 employes will be affected. The labor problem is likely to be brought before congress next winter, and especially the importation of foreign labor, which is one of the causes of the poverty and distress of the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Poles, Hungarians and Bulgarians swarm through the mines. They come in great numbers and work for almost nothing. The Bulgarians particularly are represented by a N. Y. Sun correspondent as a wretched lot. Fifty or sixty of them live in a single shanty, sleeping on the floor and eating the refuse from slaughter houses. When a Bulgarian has saved $300 he has anample for life and quits the country. The grumbling against these foreign pauper laborers is becoming loud and threatening, and the revival of Molly Maguireism is feared. The Wyoming massacre of Chinese may soon be paralleled in Pennsylvania.

Shoemakers and manufacturers held a meeting the first of the week and adopted resolutions protesting against any reopening of the tariff question at the coming session of congress. The Chicago Inter Ocean, commenting on the doings of the council, says: "Senator Chace, himself a manufacturer, called attention to one fact worthy of special attention, namely, that the woolen business, which would suffer the most from the tax on the raw material, if that tax were a real hardship, was the first to revive from the depression. 'I believe,' he said, 'that the woolen manufacturing business and the market is better to-day than any other manufacturing industry in the country.' He cites to the argument this fact constituting for protection by adding, on the other hand, the cotton industry, the raw material of which is manufactured here and a large exported abroad, is more depressed, although the raw material is not taxed at all."

Just now the quarrel between Spain and Germany over the Caroline islands is the absorbing question. It now looks as though the Spanish government would be compelled to declare war by the Spanish people, if Germany continues in occupation. We do not understand there is any basis for Germany's claim beyond what force can give. Spain, however, has an old and honored claim. It is thought that Magellan visited these islands in 1521, just before his death on the Philippine islands. They were visited in 1528 by Alvaro de Saavedra. But Spain did not take formal possess on until 1686, when Admiral Francesco Lazeano visited them and named them, after Charles II., then reigning king of Spain, the Caroline islands. The islands are sometimes called New Philippines, because adjacent to the Philippine islands, possessed by Spain. A minister speaks of the undisputed claim of Spain to these islands. They have the right by discovery, settlement and undisputed authority for two hundred years. The action of Germany seems indefensible.

Information regarding these islands may be of interest. They are situated in the same parallel of latitude as the Philippine islands, and are about 900 miles east of them. To be more accurate, they are between three and seven degrees north latitude and 135° and 177° east longitude. They are divided into Western, Central and Eastern Carolines.

The Western Carolines have a total area of 346 square miles and a population of about 10,000. These islands are most famous for the political system. Each island and each village on each island forms an independent republic, though there is much co-operation between them. The peculiar institution is the Coddergol, or society for mutual aid and defense. They present the evidences of high civilization, which has produced that wonderful reach. First they have five kinds of currency; second, the women have Coddergols of their own and possess great political influence; and third, the population is decreasing.

The Central Carolines have an area of 860 miles and lie east of Yap, the scene of the present conflict between Germany and Spain, is one of this group. Yap has an excellent harbor, and is the most important of the islands for this reason. The inhabitants are considered more civilized than those on the neighboring islands. They laid out the villages regularly, have their streets and have built stone piers and wharves. They build good boats and are engaged in a higher class of industries than their neighbors. The Spanish established a mission on this island in 1856. There is also an American mission on one of these groups.

The Eastern Carolines belong to the English rather than to any other European power besides Spain. The two principal groups are the Marshall and Gilbert groups, named after the men who discovered them in 1788.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

No president has been selected for Colorado college though several good men are under consideration. The college however will begin its year September 9, under very favorable circumstances. Professor D. A. Walker will succeed Professor Shelton as teacher of Latin and Greek. He comes highly recommended for his experience as a teacher and his scholarly attainments. Miss Wizard who was principal of our high school last year will have charge of the preparatory department. These are the principal changes in the faculty. Professors Loud and Smiley will continue their work as before. Every effort has been made to have the college thoroughly in its work in all departments.

The departments of science has been reorganized and will be open Nov. 1 in charge of Professor Smiley. He will be assisted by Mr. Lamb of this city who has had a large experience in laboratory work. Special attention in this department will be given to the teaching of assaying and metallurgy, a knowledge of which is so useful in this state.

Special arrangements have been made for low board for students. Applications for information should be made to Professor Smiley who is now at the head of the faculty.

LITERARY.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR SEPTEMBER

has a long and varied table of contents, one of the most attractive features of which is a fanciful tale by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "The Bashe of the Third Cousins." "A Great Financial Scheme," by Sophie Swett, is a very funny story with a very good moral. The moral is upon the tendency to speculate with other people's money and the loose ways of conducting business that so largely contribute to the constant emigration to Canada. The story relates with rare humor how a country boy attempted to emulate the great Wall street speculators and met with disastrous consequences.

In "Spiders of the Sea," C. F. Holder continues an interesting paper about crabs and their many curious ways and uses. Henry Frederic Keck writes an interesting article on "Nicknames" which is historical rather than analytic, and shows how some very great people were known by some very queer names.

The number is well supplied with poems and verses, among the claimers being "In September," by Elizabeth Cole, "Lady Golden-Rod," by Carrie W. Bronson, and "Dream-land Sheep,"—A charm to woo slumber—by Mary L. Branch.

Of the serials, "Sheep or Silver?" is concluded; while both "Driven Back to Eden," by J. G. Roe, and "His One Fault," by C. C. Trowbridge, are evidently working to the satisfactory conclusions, next month, which no well-regulated serial should be without. Schuyler's the subject of the "From Bach to Wagner" paper; and Edmund Alton tells about congressional investigations and republican simplicity in "Among the Law-makers."

The illustrations are especially noteworthy this month, and include a full page engraving direct from nature, by Elbridge Kingsley, and a full-page drawing, by Alfred H. Sterner, called "By the Sea." W. L. Draze contributes two full-page illustrations to "Driven Back to Eden," and there are drawings by Moran, Brett, Hopkins, Francis, Rogers, Taber, J. C. Beard, Nugent, Jessie McDermott, M. L. D. Watson, Walter Dodge and others.

THE SEPTEMBER CENTURY.

Of greatest public interest among the contents of the September Century are General Grant's article on "The Siege of Vicksburg;" the frontispiece portrait, after a photograph taken when General Grant was president (with which is given a fac-simile of his first signature on the pay accounts as "General Retired"); and a communication from General Grant, dated Mt. McGregor, June 22, which is printed with "Memoranda on the Civil War," and in which he withdraws what was said by him in the Century of last February in regard to the conduct of "General Lew Wallace and General McCook at Shiloh." An editorial in "Topics of the Time" explains why General Grant's article on Vicksburg is printed without illustrations, and also that the subject will be resumed, with pictures, at another time. A supplementary article of great interest, in the same number, is "A Woman's Diary of the Siege of Vicksburg," which gives an inside view of the hardships and anxieties suffered by the besieged. The "Memoranda on the Civil War," besides General Grant's communication, embrace, "Why Protect the Canal at Island No. 10?" by General Schuyler Hamilton; "The Charge of Cooke's Cavalry at Gaines's Mill," in reply to General Fitz-John Porter, by General Philip St. George Cooke, with "Recollections of a Participant in the Charge," by Rev. W. H. Hitchcock; and a continuation of the discussion in regard to "General Beauregard's Counter at Bull Run," by Major Campbell Brown.

Wendell Phillips Garrison, in an unusually paper, describes the Prudence Crandall persecution of 1833, and the encouragement given by William Lloyd Garrison to the brave schoolmistress who wished to educate "young ladies of color." The article is very suggestive of an old "Connecticut in the Middle Ages."

Lieutenant Schwatka's paper on "The Great River of Alaska," which has a special interest, is profusely illustrated. It describes the journey of the government party of exploration commanded by him over the coast mountains of Alaska into British Columbia and their rapid journey from the head waters of the great Yukon river down to the ruins of Fort Selkirk. The second paper in the October number will continue the journey to the mouth of the Yukon. Mr. Zowski continues his charming and beautifully illustrated Italian papers with a second article on "Pinforte e Stella." Miss Alice Maud Fenn describes the pastoral attractions of England in a paper entitled "Among the Red Roofs of Sussex," which her father, Harry Fenn, has profusely illustrated.

Edmund C. Stedman completes his important series of papers on American poets with an article on the younger writers entitled "The Twilight of the Poets." George W. Cable takes up the discussion on excluded by his paper on "The Freedman's Case in Equity," which a fortnight ago he read under the title "The Silent South." Short essays of general interest in "Topics of the Time" are "Lucking in the Town and Living in the Country," "Some Causes of the Present Depression," and "The Sensitiveness of Clues"; and in "Open Letters," "Family Religion," by Washington Gladden; "Political Education: What is Stolen Use," by Frank Peterson; "On the Printing of the Century," by Theodore L. De Vinne; "Recent Inventions," by Charles Barnard; "A Plea for Natural Art to Education," by C. M. Jenkins; "Women and Finance," by Lucy Emily Wheeler; "The Sea Story," by Miss Charlotte Porter; "A New Source of Food Supply," by Eugene V. Smalley; and a correction regarding "The Indian Schools of New Mexico," by E. W. D. Bryan.

The short story of the number is a war story by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled "Crow's Nest," containing two full-page illustrations. This number contains the eighth part of Henry James' serial, "The Bostonians."

Poems are contributed by Owen Innsly, Lora Read Goodale, Amanda T. Jones; and in "Bric-a-Brac," by the late Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Jessie Benton C. Dowe, Frank Demster Sherman, John Vance Cheney, and others.

LITERARY NOTES.

James Russell Lowell takes a good deal of walking exercise.

Lord Tennyson is said to have ready a new volume of poems.

Noah Webster mastered twelve languages after he was 50 years old.

Judge Cowley, of Lowell, Mass., is writing a history of the siege of Charleston.

Thomas Hughes, (Tom Brown, of Rugby) was a passenger on the Servia, which arrived at New York Monday.

Edward Everett Hale reiterates Bulwer's assertion that three hours of daily brain work is ample to get from a man the best that is in him.

Miss Cleveland has at last consented to have her portrait in her book—a new edition just got out for subscription. Miss Cleveland knows something about the book business more than the mere writing, it seems.

Professor Sayce has written a little book on the Assyrians and Assyrian history for the excellent series of books issued by the Religious Tract society, under the title "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge." It will be published in the autumn.

The Saturday Review praises Mrs. Custer's "Boots and Saddles" as "a tonic book," and commends it to those who are "easily discouraged or discontented," or who depend "too much on comfort and the resources of civilization" for happiness.

Townsend MacCoun announces the publication in September of an edition of Labberton's "Historical Atlas," with text, tons making this valued work available as an independent text-book. The edition will contain thirty new maps on Early English History.

One of the pleasant incidents of the celebration of Oliver Wendell Holmes' birthday was the presentation of a copy of a sketch of the doctor's life, with some of his best poems, printed in raised letters for use of the blind at Perkins institute. Dr. Holmes says that was the most delightful experience in his literary history.

The first edition (30,000 copies) of "The Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," which Charles L. Webster & Co. of New York are to publish, is now in the hands of the printers, and the first volume will be ready for delivery in December. A second edition, at least as large as the first, is already made necessary. The work will be published in England, and will be translated into French, German, Spanish and Italian. It is understood that Mrs. Grant is to receive 75 per cent of the profit of the book in America, and 65 per cent of that from abroad.

Victor Hugo's literary testament places all his manuscripts in the hands of his three friends, Paul Meurice, Auguste Vacquerie, and Ernest Lefevre, who are charged to publish his complete works and to arrange and edit carefully all fragmentary writings. The testator says: "This act category of works will, I think, form several volumes, and will be published under the title of "Ocean." Almost all that category was written during my exile. I restore to the sea what I received from her." A fund of one hundred thousand francs is set aside by Victor Hugo for the publication of his works. The publication of his letters is left to the discretion of the executors. The will, written throughout by Victor Hugo, is dated September 23, 1875.

PERSONAL.

The Princess Amelia, a sister of Frederick the Great, was the only royally descended musician who ever achieved any but ordinary musical fame.

Frank James, "the wraith of slaughter," a mere shadow of his former self, is now slowly dying of consumption on his father-in-law's farm, near Independence, Mo.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about Pierre, Minister Benjamin declares that ignorance concerning it is so general that no correct map of it has been made.

The dying Wagner showed remarkable magnanimity toward his old enemies, the French, by forbidding in his will that any of his operas should be performed on the stage in France.

Meissonier is understood to be the oldest artist in Paris. He professes to be ignorant of the date of his birth, but somebody has hunted up the record at Lyons, and gives it as February 8, 1802.

The order of Cincinnatus will give a grand pageant in Cincinnati on the 16th of this month. The subject of illustration will be La Mancha's famous knight of sorrowful countenance, "Don Quixote."

A man of nerve and enterprise of Webster county, Kansas, whose wife died on Monday, and who buried her on Tuesday, took out a license on Wednesday, and espoused her successor on Thursday.

The petrified body of a man ten feet high has been found in a cave near Victoria, N. B., and forwarded to New York for exhibition, after which it will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, of Bavaria, has received diplomas as doctor of medicine, and is toiling faithfully as assistant surgeon in the Nymphenburg hospital. He is a son-in-law of Isabella, ex-queen of Spain.

Mrs. Laura Moore, a St. Louis lady, has not only taken the first prize at the Paris Conservatoire for her soprano voice, but is being sued by her St. Louis husband for a divorce. She thus starts out under most auspicious conditions for a great vocal triumph.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New English Heroes—The Case of Olivier Pain—Boys Mixed-Making.

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LONDON, August 22, 1885.

After rambling about a little among the villages, and making acquaintance with Hodge and his neighbors, I have come to the conclusion that out of the two millions of newly enfranchised subjects of her Britannic majesty, there are plenty who scarcely have a proper sense of their promotion. One worthy fellow, who evidently knew more about pigs and potatoes than politics, when I asked him what he was in politics answered: "Gladstonian, sir." A conversation with the wife of another of these sons of toil proved to me that under her roof the affairs of the nation had never disturbed anybody's sleep. Liberal and conservative were meaningless terms as applied to her household. She evidently did not know what these "nominals" [illegible] "Liberal"

was a laborer. It is really almost doubtful whether in such cases as these, it is not "folly to be wise."

It may safely be asserted that the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales has been successively bestowed upon every important disengaged prince on the continent by busy match-makers. The continental people will have it that there is a great demand for English princesses. Never was a greater mistake made. An alliance with the royal family of England brings no alliance from a political point of view, and what is worse, no money worth speaking of for a future reigning couple. The English princesses are only interested and good, it appears, for obscure and penniless German nobodies. More fortunate is the royal family of Denmark. The eldest daughter will be queen of England, and a charming one too, the second is empress of Russia, the third is the wife of the wealthy Duke of Cumberland, and it is now announced that the sailor Prince Waldemar, youngest son of King Christian, is betrothed to the Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duke de Chartres. This lady whose fortune will one day be immense, is to have a dowry of twenty-five millions of francs. Poor John Bull! How such announcements must make him sigh! When there never be such luck for him?

I think I have spoken to you before of the freaks of the merry King of Bavaria. His last whim was to get Adelina Patti to sing *Il Barbiere* and *La Traviata* for his sole delectation. Twenty-five thousand francs was offered for this singular performance. The whim is not going to be gratified, however, for the diva has refused on the ground that it would be quite impossible for her to sing in an empty theatre. That was a very good way of getting out of it.

Thanks to the cholera scare on the continent, the English seashores are overcrowded. We are having another hot and beautiful summer, and on every beach the Britons throng. But what a difference there is from the sea bathing season in France. The Frenchmen seem to set out for their holiday with a thorough determination to enjoy themselves. On French beaches everybody makes acquaintances, the children play together under the eyes of happy papas and mammas, and in the evening a dance, at the Casino where there are bathing rooms, reading rooms, smoking rooms, etc. No doubt many of the people you meet there are scarcely such as you would care to invite to your house on a visit, but the season over, these friends of a day are forgotten, and there remains the benefit to health and spirits from a thorough merry time. In the English seaside resort, every barrier looks askance at his fellow. "Who is he, at home?" or "What was his grandfather?" are questions that he must get satisfactorily answered before he associates with him, and rather than run the risk of frequenting the company of persons of inferior blood, he is often bored to death with the monotony of the life, and is quite glad when it is time to take the children back to school, or his own occupations call him away from the sea.

The case of M. Olivier Pain, the adventurous Frenchman, who was forejudged in the Mahdi, has entered a new phase. M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, published yesterday a letter from a certain Mr. Selikovski, calling himself "ex-interpreter of the British army in the Soudan," in which this gentleman undertakes to prove that M. Pain had a price of £50 set upon his head by Mr. or Kitchener, and was captured and sold. M. Rochefort is perhaps the wittiest of Parisian journalists, but his sister writer has never been employed, I am sorry to say, except to sow hatred between his countrymen or between them and foreigners. Even to the *Commune*, which he loved, he made opposition, to be true to his calling. However, the charges are made with such assurance and precision that I cannot help thinking English writers should be very careful to reduce them to a lie. Here are the facts as related by Mr. Selikovski: On the 15th of April two spies came to Debbeh, saying that six miles from the camp they had seen a European who, although dressed like a native, had great difficulty in making himself understood in Arabic. When the spies had described the man, Major Kitchener, to whom their account was translated, exclaimed: "That is the famous Pain," and ordered off to Genera Wood. Without a moment's loss of time, nine or ten Basi Bazouks were sent out in a direction in search of the Frenchman. This Major Kitchener conceived the idea of setting a price on the head of the French adventurer, and a notice was got up in Arabic, and circulated next day, offering £50 reward to his captorer. "At two in the afternoon of the same day," continues the writer, "a copy of this notice was telegraphed to London. The bearer of the telegram, a man named Finney, Sir Owen Lanyon's orderly, meeting me near the telegraph office, accosted me with a broad grin on his Irish face, and asked me if I did not want to earn £50, at the same time showing me the telegram which was not even enclosed in an envelope, so great had the haste been. On the 17th, I went to see the Sirdar Khalil, who had got up the notice in Arabic. But before I had put a question to him, he began with winks and leers to beg me to write him a petition in English. He wanted to protest against the injustice of making him share the £50 which he had "honestly earned," with those vagabond Basi Bazouks. "What's the matter?" I said, "what's it all about?" Don't you know that yesterday captured the Frenchman who wanted to kill Wolseley—you know, the great Pasha Wolseley who has so many guineas?" "Where is this Frenchman?" "At Abou Dom." "Has Kitchener Bey seen him since he was made prisoner?" "Oh, yes! yesterday." "What is to be done to him?" "Oh! they will put him to death to-morrow." Here our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a negro servant of Major Kitchener's who came to summon the dervish to his master's presence. But I knew enough. Next day, the 18th of April, in the desert near Abou Dom, Olivier Pain was shot by two Basi Bazouks under the eyes of Major Kitchener. No one, in the camp of Debbeh, is ignorant of the [illegible]" This story, [illegible] of cases and names, seems clear and demands some other treatment than the "supreme contempt" with which English papers are affecting to treat it." Major Kitchener is at present in England. He might at least refute the charges, for the sake of his country's honor.

I am pleased to see that most serious Paris papers doubt the truth of the English having made away with M. Olivier Pain, and think it is a case of mystification which ought to be very easy to clear up. After reading all that has been written about the death of this adventurer, who elected to serve on the side of barbarism against civilization, it is sickening to remember how the death of M. Serpin was received in France. Here was a man who was serving his country as French consul at Khartoum up to the day when he and Colonel Stewart were murdered by the Arabs. Had he lost all prestige and claim to respect because he quietly died in the cause of civilization?

To turn to lighter subjects, I find the following in the "Recollections of Cham," the greatest of French caricaturists. Cham could not hear a lower in his rooms. One night, nervous, restless, unable to get any sleep, he ignored his cause and perceived what he imagined to be the cause of his suffering—a bouquet of flowers. Awakening his wife, "You must have sworn my destruction," he cried, "to bring such a thing here." "But, you dreadful forget, don't you see that they are paper flowers?" said his fair spouse. "Oh! paper ones, are they?" said he, without losing his composure, "well, just fancy what it would have been if they had been natural."

MAX O'RELL.

OUR WEST.

The Leadville Herald wants Colorado to build a monument to General Grant on the summit of some mountain in the state.

On Sunday there will be a 600 feet race at Jewell park between the fire companies of Golden and Central. The purse will be $500 a side.

C. W. Hassler, of the Grand Junction Democrat, was in Montrose the first of the week looking out for an eligible site for starting a democratic paper.

A strange and remarkable thing happened in Alma recently. An office holder, the town treasurer, actually resigned, and the treasury was not empty either.

The prices of fruit and berries in Denver this season have been very low, but the amount handled has been nearly 100 per cent above the quantity sold last year.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Colorado will assemble in Denver on the 15th proximo. The grand chapter on the 17th and the grand commandery, Knights Templar, on the 18th.

Buena Vista has experienced some dark days, but a decidedly better feeling is beginning to prevail. It now claims to do more business than any other town of its size in the state.

Heavy cattle owners in Denver predict that cattle will soon go to the prices that ruled a few years ago, sixteen, eighteen and twenty dollars instead of fifteen, twenty and twenty-two dollars.

San Antonio, New Mexico, has seventy coke ovens, forty of which are now turning out coke. Their product is consumed by the Baring smelter of Socorro and by Arizona plants. At present sixty tons a day is manufactured.

During the present month the Manufacturer's Exchange will hold an exhibition in Denver of Colorado made goods. The exhibit will be placed on the upper floor of the chamber of commerce and will be before the public five days.

Delta county pays its treasurer eight per cent for collecting the taxes, and the last semi-annual statement of the county clerk shows that the county treasurer received of the county's money for the six months beginning January 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1885, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and nine cents.

Extensive preparations for the reception of visitors at Cheyenne have been made on the occasion of the G. A. R. encampment, on September 9, 10th and 11th. Prizes of from $50 to $250 are offered for drills, running and bicycle races and the grand firemen tournament. The fare for the round trip from Colorado Springs will be $7.00.

The Colorado Springs Gazette says that opinion among its subscribers by a number of that town's men, who patronize a Chinese dealer. The same conclusion of affairs has existed in Georgetown for months past, and it is said to be known in regard to the opinion of the two places the people would probably give the celestials a "free pass" out of town.

A meeting of the Richmond Rooks, of Pueblo, the holders of the champion hook and ladder belt of Colorado, was held the other day and arrangements were perfected to organize an old firemen's association, all members of the old volunteer department to be eligible to membership. Nearly all the members of the champion running team of 1884 were present.

Switching on the Wing.

Pueblo Chieftain, Sept. 5.

The third trans-continental freight train over the D. & R. G. road, consisting of fifteen cars, passed through this city at eight o'clock yesterday morning. A rare piece of switching work was done by the railroad boys when it arrived. They changed engines, changed caboose, and added three more cars of freight to the train, yet did not stop for a minute. It went right on, running through at not less than twelve miles an hour. The way they did it was by having an engine ready on the main track. While the incoming engine was cut off and scooted into a side track, allowing the cars to run up to the fresh engine, which started up and let them gradually come together. The caboose was dropped off on the run, and a third engine was ready in another siding to overtake the train after it got past and attach three cars and a new caboose while it was in full motion.

These three freight trains have caused much interest among the railroad men. Those at Grand Junction and Salida did the work in from five to twelve minutes, and telegraphed down here "How's that?" They will probably conclude it isn't much when they hear that the second train was stopped here only one minute and forty seconds, and the third is recorded as having arrived and departed at 8 a. m. It was brought in here by Engineer Hall and Conductor Larrison, having come from Salida, 67 miles, in 3 hours and 27 minutes. It was taken north by Engineer Maley and Conductor Wales, and reached Denver in six hours and twenty minutes. The freight can be transferred to B. & M. cars at Denver at the rate of ten minutes for each car.

Mormon Prosecution.

SALT LAKE, September 7.—To-day, before United States Commissioner McKay, Prince M. Wiley, of Bountiful, was held in $2,000 bonds for unlawful cohabitation. He married twice, first straight to Wiley cohabiting with her and another woman. The last [illegible] a week ago.

ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS.

Further Particulars of the Massacre at Rock Springs.

Feeling of the Wyoming People—The Coroner's Verdict.

Everything Quiet in Wyoming—Action of Officials.

The Cheyenne Outrage.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., September 4.—Yesterday, for the first time in many years, there is not a Chinaman in Rock Springs, except dead and wounded. Five or six hundred who were at work in the mines here have been driven out, and nothing but heaps of smoking ruins mark the spot where Chinatown stood. The feeling against the Chinese has been growing stronger all summer. The fact that white men had been turned off the section and a hundred white men were seeking in vain for work while Chinese were being shipped in by the carload and given work strengthened the feeling against them. It needed but little to incite such feeling into an active crusade against the Chinese and precipitate the battle of Wednesday. At No. 6 mine, about a mile north of town, through some misunderstanding two Chinamen took a room in the mine belonging to two white men. When the white men came they ordered them out. They would not go and a fight ensued which was participated in by nearly all the whites and Chinamen in the mines. The Chinamen were worsted in the fight, and four of them were badly wounded, one of whom has since died. The white miners then came out, armed themselves with firearms and notified the men in the other three mines to come out in the afternoon. Meantime all was excitement in Chinatown. A flag was hoisted as a warning, and Chinese working in the different parts of the camp fled to their quarters. After dinner the saloons closed and no liquor has been sold since then. The miners gathered on Front street, about one hundred strong, armed with guns, revolvers, hatchets and knives, and proceeded toward Chinatown. Before reaching there they sent a committee warning the Chinamen to leave in an hour. This they agreed to do, and started to pack up. But in about half an hour the white men grew impatient and advanced upon the Chinese quarters, shouting and firing their guns in the air. Without offering resistance the Chinese fled with whatever they could snatch up to the hills about a mile east of town, miners firing at them as they went. Soon black smoke was seen rising from the peak of a house belonging to Kong, then from another, and very soon eight or ten of the largest of the houses were in flames. Half choked with fire and smoke a number of Chinamen came rushing from among the buildings with blankets and bundles over their heads to protect themselves from stray rifle shots. They followed their retreating brothers into the hills at the top of their speed. A laundry in town was next visited and its offensive inmates shot dead. All employes of the coal department of the railroad were ordered to leave town, which they did on the evening train. During the night all of the Chinese houses in town, number nearly fifty, were burned to the ground. A number Chinamen who were within fled from the burning buildings. The light of Thursday morning revealed some terrible sights. In the smoking ashes of two Chinese houses the blackened bodies of six Chinamen were seen. Three others were in the cellar of another and four more bodies were found near by. From the position of some it would seem as though they had begun to dig a hole in the cellar to place themselves, but the fire overtook them, burning their lifeless remains to a crisp and leaving the upper portion of their bodies unbruised. At the east end of Chinatown another body was found charred by flames and mutilated by hogs. The smell that arose from the smoking ruins was horribly suggestive of burning flesh. Further east were the bodies of four more Chinamen shot down in their flight. A coroner's jury was summoned, which after examining the bodies returned a verdict that eleven Chinese had been burned to death and five shot by parties unknown to the jury. A number were found seriously wounded, and how many more may still be wounded out in the hills is unknown. Large numbers of Chinese have been picked up by trains going west and a quantity of provisions has been sent out for them. It is rumored Mormon miners in the camp are to be ordered out but no action in this direction has yet been taken. The miners here are entirely unorganized in the crusade, although a large number of them are Knights of Labor. The move was not made under the direction. The miners have not been working since Wednesday and business is almost entirely suspended. Everything is quiet however.

CHICAGO, September 4.—A dispatch was received from Governor Warren at the military headquarters in this city yesterday, mentioning the attack upon Chinamen at Rock Springs, stating his inability to suppress the riot and calling for troops. General Schofield forwarded the call to Washington for the attention of the president, and wired Governor Warren that he must ask the president for assistance, as the law prohibits the use of United States troops for such purpose without his order. At the same time General Schofield directed officers at Fort Steele and Fort Bridger, the two posts nearest Rock Springs, to be in readiness to move the moment an order comes from Washington. If the president had been there an answer could have been reached in time to act yesterday, but no orders have yet come from the president.

CHEYENNE, WYO., September 4.—Everything is quiet at Carbon, Rock Springs and Evanston to-day. Precautionary measures taken by Governor Warren and the railroad authorities will probably prevent further depredations. The Chinamen driven out of Rock Springs are gradually being picked up by trains going west and taken to Evanston, where there are a thousand Chinamen living. The latter are preparing to defend themselves and are purchasing all the guns and ammunition in the market. The coroner's inquest at Rock Springs found that the Chinamen were killed by persons unknown. The people of Wyoming generally insist that the guilty parties be detected and punished to the full extent of the law.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Governor Warren, of Wyoming territory, to-day telegraphed to the president and secretary of war at Washington, requesting assistance of federal troops in suppressing the disturbance at Rock Springs, Wyoming territory, caused by the massacre of Chinese laborers by miners. A copy of the telegram was forwarded to Secretary Endicott, at his home in Massachusetts. Adjutant General Drum had a conference with Secretary Bayard as to the best course to pursue in the matter and decided in view of the informality of the call for troops not to disturb the president with the question, but instead issue orders for U. S. troops to proceed to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of protecting U. S. mails. The soldiers are to keep open the route over which the mails are carried and prevent any interference with them. Adjutant General Drum therefore telegraphed Gen. Schofield at Chicago orders for two companies to proceed immediately to the scene of disturbance for the purposes indicated. It is expected the presence of the troops will tend to prevent further trouble. Under the law the president can only recognize appeals for federal assistance when made by the governor and legislature of a state or territory, or when made by the governor alone when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to meet emergencies. In the present case Governor Warren alone made appeal, but neglected to give the desired information about the legislature.

CHEYENNE, WYO., September 5.—A special from Rock Springs gives the latest that can be obtained from the scene of the recent anti-Chinese troubles. All is quiet to-day. The miners have returned to work. At a meeting held last night measures were taken to put a stop to the drunken carousal of a few of their number who have been celebrating the removal of the Chinese. Two more dead Celestials were found to-day, one in the ruins of Chinatown and another beneath the railroad bridge about a mile east. The Japanese had been wounded and managed to walk that far before he gave up. Your correspondent talked with the miners to-day who took an active part in the attack upon Chinatown, and was told that less than a third of the dead Chinese in the ruins of the houses had been found thus far. They declare that no less than twenty five were shot down inside the burned buildings. These buildings had dirt roofs, which covered up the dead Chinamen when the dwellings succumbed to the flames, and as no actual search has been made in the ruins it is quite probable that these statements are true. Chinamen are still arriving at stations east and west, almost dead from fright and weak from fatigue and lack of food. A careful inspection to Evanston by the company. They reiterate the statement that many have died in the hills from wounds received in the attack upon them. It is reported here that the white miners at Almy, in the western end of the territory, have notified the Chinese laborers in the mines that they must leave inside of three days, and that the Union Pacific has guaranteed their removal within the time specified. The Celestials along the road refused to work to day and demanded passes to Evanston. Chinese laundrymen and servants at Green River were told last night that they must leave within twelve hours and they will go west on to-day's express.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Adjutant General Drum to-day telegraphed instructions to Major General Schofield at Chicago to order additional United States troops to Evanston, Wyoming territory, where feeling Chinese are concentrating, and to other points along the routes of United States mails in that territory where there are indications of trouble. Information was received to-day that the two companies of soldiers ordered to the scene of disturbance yesterday arrived at Evanston this morning and that the condition of affairs there was threatening. Instructions already given United States troops in Wyoming contemplate only protection of the mails, but it is understood in case trouble continues the president and cabinet will consider the general question of directing the military forces to suppress disorder by the use of arms if necessary.

Dr. McCartee, now a medical of the Japanese legation in this city, who resided in China forty years, part of the time as a representative of this country, again as official in the Chinese imperial maritime service, speaking concerning the diplomatic aspect of the massacre of Chinese in Wyoming, says he thinks it may be the subject of correspondence between the Chinese foreign office and the state department here, but he does not think it likely to take any vigorous action in the matter. In the first place, he says, the Chinese government is opposed to the emigration of her subjects. There is a Chinese law which has been in force until within recent years, which absolutely prohibited Chinamen leaving the country to make their homes elsewhere. Through the intervention of the English, Chinese officials were induced to relax this law and it has of late years become almost a dead letter; but still the policy of the government is against Chinamen leaving the country. Chinese emigrants in this country, while not exactly outlawed in their own country, are looked upon with disfavor. The Chinese government does all it can to prevent Chinamen leaving the country, and it is only through the efforts of foreigners that large numbers of coolies are brought here. Under these circumstances Dr. McCartee thinks the Chinese officials will not care much about the Wyoming affair, and it will not become generally known in China. An attache in charge of the Chinese legation here, in the absence of the minister, stated that they had no communication with the state department on the subject. They were waiting here for the minister, who is in New York. He thought, however, correspondence on the subject would be opened, and as a result withstanding his country's opposition to her subjects leaving home, these had not come so in violation of any law and had a claim upon their country.

CHEYENNE, WYO. September 7.—The sheriff of Sweetwater county has arrested twenty-two supposed leaders of the Rock Springs riot, including Hasan Whitehouse, member-elect to the legislature. They were taken to Green River, the county seat, last night and will have preliminary hearing to-morrow. More arrests will follow. The charges against the prisoners are murder, arson, rioting and robbery. The ruins of Chinatown have not been searched and no more dead bodies have yet been discovered. It is estimated now that the number of dead will be about fifty, including several that died of wounds in the surrounding hills. All the Chinamen at work in the Almy coal mines, near Evanston, numbering 400, have been taken to the latter place under escort of U. S. troops. A Gatling gun was sent from here to Evanston yesterday. Military under command of Colonel Anderson, Ninth U. S. Infantry, are stationed at Rock Springs, Evanston and Almy, guarding the company's property. No further trouble is need be apprehended.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—A meeting of the cabinet will be held to-morrow. Members who are absent from the city have not, however, been summoned to attend it, as there is no business to be considered requiring their presence. It is expected all cabinet officers will have returned to Washington by the 20th. It is stated at the White House the president proposes to dispose of pending questions before seriously considering matters to be brought to the notice of congress in his annual message. The last intelligence received at the war department from the scene of recent disturbances in Wyoming is a dispatch from General Schofield to General Drum, dated yesterday, as follows: "There is no report of further trouble since the troops went to the scene. None is likely to occur in the presence of troops. I do not see now any necessity for further instructions being given."

Waiting a Report.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Mr. Chin Ch Young, secretary of the Chinese legation, speaking for the Chinese minister said to an associated press reporter to-night that nothing would be done by the representative of the Chinese government here in the matter of the recent massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming territory, until a report of the occurrence had been received from the Chinese consul at San Francisco. When such report is received, he said, the question of bringing the case to the attention of the Chinese government would be considered.

The President Informed.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Adjutant General Drum had a conference with the president to-day in regard to the troubles in Wyoming territory, and gave him an account of the steps already taken by the war department to suppress the disturbance. The question as to further action on the part of the government will be laid before the cabinet at the next meeting.

Murder at Bonita.

DENVER, September 4.—A News Silver City special says: A serious shooting affray came off at Bonita yesterday afternoon, by which Dave Howe lost his life at the hands of James Warne. Full particulars are contained in the following dying declaration of Dave Howe:

I went to the mine with John Warne. About one o'clock Bob James came there and had some words with John Warne about John's money. So John Warne started for town and Bob James ran for James Warne and they both came running down for John Warne to overtake him. John Warne saw them coming and stopped by the Pocahontas boarding house. I was on the Pocahontas dump when they passed on the road. Jim Warne said, "I am going to give John one," and you had better come on too, you ——," speaking to me. I thought they both were going to jump on John, so I came down where John was. We had some words and Jim Warne drew a shooter on me, and he did not shoot at that time. Bob James came back where John and I were. Jim was up some distance away. Bob and myself had some words and got hold of each other. Then Jim Warne ran back to where we were and shot me. I got away and ran, and he shot me again. I think he shot three times. Then I fell. He ran after me and took hold of me. I tried to take his shooter away from him. We both got down on the ground, when Billy Dodsworth came up and took the gun away from both of us, and that is the last I know. I make this statement as a dying declaration, feeling that I have but a short time to live, and with fear of death before me.

DAVID HOWE.

The above was taken and certified by Alex Stewart, county judge, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Howe died at 2 o'clock this morning. He is a man 25 years of age, and has relatives living in England. A brother, Stephen Howe, lives in Eureka, Utah, being a prominent Mormon. He will be buried by the Masonic order at 3 p. m. to-morrow afternoon. Warne immediately after the shooting gave himself up to Deputy Sheriff Gowdy. Warne plugged Howe very effectually, having lodged in the vital parts of his victim's body three bullets of a forty-five calibre. Coroner Burke and Deputy District Attorney Charles Bassett have gone over to Bonita to hold an inquest.

Pueblo Robberies.

DENVER, September 7.—A News Pueblo special says: Four cases of highway robbery last night are causing a sudden sensation. In only two of them did the robbers get anything. In these cases the victims were Samuel Love, the express agent, and James McCoy, clerk in the D. & R. G. railroad offices. One man named John Egan, alias Carr, alias Caggett, was arrested, but it is not thought anything can be proven against him. He is said to have just completed a term of seven years from Curay county.

A Fiend-Maker's Work.

DENVER, September 7.—A News Durango special says: Mrs. F. M. Chandler, wife of the Durango city marshal, died this morning at two o'clock from the effects of poison administered yesterday afternoon by her own hand. She was a woman with a very jealous nature, which of late has been greatly aggravated by a miscreant-maker putting notes under the door, stating that her husband was intimate with numerous other women.

Felker's Order.

DENVER, September 7.—Railroad Commissioner Felker issued an order Saturday afternoon directing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company to establish a loading point for lime rock at the limestone quarries of E. O. Williams on the Buzzard ranch in Pueblo county. This is the first case of the kind that has come before the commissioners, and it has a matter of local public interest as well as precedent.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Anxious Eyes to Choose Between War and Revolution.

Germany Willing to Submit the Claims to Arbitration.

Manager Talmage Grants the Request of the Knights.

Spain and Germany.

LONDON, September 4.—The Spanish frigate Aragon has landed troops on the Pelew islands and the Spanish admiral has been ordered to likewise occupy Yap, Babelthuap, Ponapi, and other islands of the Caroline group. The German officials in those waters have been instructed not to interfere with the carrying out of the Spanish admiral's orders.

It is reported that King Alfonso will ask the emperor of Austria to use his influence with the German government in behalf of Spain and persuade Bismarck to abandon his scheme of occupation of the Caroline islands. King Alfonso, it is further reported, says that the affair has so aroused the Spanish people that he would lose his throne if he should recede from the claim of Spain to the islands.

MADRID, September 5.—A sensation was caused here this morning on receipt of important news from the Caroline islands. Spanish warships reached Yap, one of the islands, on the 24th inst., and prepared to occupy it in the name of Spain. Spanish officers were dispatched to land troops. On the 24th of the same month a German gunboat arrived. Although it was 7 o'clock in the evening the German commander instantly landed marines and sailors and hoisted the German flag over the island. Spanish officials made an energetic protest against the action of the German commander. On the latter's refusal to recede from the position he had taken they telegraphed to Madrid for instructions. A conflict between Germans and Spaniards at Yap is feared. On receipt of the above news the ministers were immediately summoned to a cabinet council, and King Alfonso was advised of the strained situation. He has telegraphed that he will arrive in Madrid to-morrow.

The excitement over the German occupation of Yap is intense and the populace are wild with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German embassy, attacked the building and tore down the coat of arms, dragged it through the streets, and burned it in front of the offices of the minister of the interior amid yells of "Down with Germany." The mob then proceeded to the French embassy and cheered frantically. Troops were ordered out to clear the streets. The crowd retired before the military but threatens at any moment. The situation is very grave. The council of ministers has accepted the proposition to court-martial the governor of Yap and commanders of the two Spanish warships which arrived there on the 21st inst., for neglect of duty, the latter in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainty of Spain over the island. The report that a German squadron has sailed for the Caroline islands is confirmed.

MADRID, September 5, 1 p. m.—Count Salms Sonnewalde, German ambassador, has returned to the legation in this city from Lagranja. He was escorted by a strong military guard. King Alfonso has also returned here, and is now presiding at the cabinet council. Everything is now orderly throughout the city, although most intense excitement prevails.

MADRID, September 5.—An important meeting of leading liberals was held to-day. After discussing the Caroline islands question it was resolved that the occupation of the islands of Yap by the German gunboats should be considered equivalent to a declaration of war; that a crisis in the government should occur, and the liberals be called into power. They would withdraw Count de Benomar, Spanish ambassador at Berlin, and hand Count Salms Sonnewalde, German ambassador at Madrid, his passports. Resolutions also decree the liberals would order Spanish authorities at the Philippines to recover the territory in the Caroline islands, taken possession of by Germany, and to use force necessary to regain it. The adoption of the above resolution has created a great sensation. The government has dismissed from the service the two commanders of the Spanish men-of-war stationed at Yap.

MADRID, September 5.—An official report has been made concerning the cabinet council held this afternoon, presided over by King Alfonso. The report says the government cannot now make public the measures decided upon; that the country may be assured they were of an energetic character. The report further says the government decided that "negotiations respecting an outrage on an integral part of the Spanish territory are impossible."

BERLIN, September 5.—News from Madrid of the Caroline islands affair is not believed here. It is believed the reports are overdrawn.

NEW YORK, September 5.—A Madrid dispatch says: Last night official dispatches reached the government from Manila, stating that a German gunboat landed troops in the night of the 24th of August at Yap island and hoisted the German flag there. The Spanish gunboats cleared the decks for action and the Manila was about to open fire upon the German gunboat when it was signaled to desist, which she did most reluctantly. A third Spanish vessel, the Velasquez, has arrived at Yap bay. This news causes the wildest excitement throughout Spain. Crowds gathered in the streets of Madrid all night long, frantically gesticulating and calling the Emperor William, the crown prince and Bismarck the vilest names, several thousand people shouting "Death to Bismarck" and "Viva Espana." They hooted the German embassy, the people almost foaming at their mouths with frenzy. Several of the soberest Spaniards with whom I talked feel confident that the affair must now end by war.

LONDON, September 5.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says Spain has finally and decidedly decided to submit the Caroline islands affairs to arbitration. Spain argues that the question of Spanish jurisdiction over the Caroline islands has been a fact too well known to admit of discussion. German government officials still scout the idea of war over the dispute.

PARIS, September 5.—Events in Madrid are causing a sensation here. Arbitration for settlement of the Caroline islands question is now considered impossible, and the position of King Alfonso and his ministry is regarded precarious. Leading Spanish residents of this city say war between Germany and Spain or revolution is certain.

PARIS, September 7.—La France publishes a statement to-day to the effect that a mob had murdered the German consul at Saragossa, Spain. The report is not believed. No information in confirmation of the story has been received.

M. De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, is hurriedly returning to Paris in consequence of excitement occasioned by the Caroline affair. Spanish residents at Marseilles threaten to attack the German consulate in that city. Local authorities have taken steps to prevent any repetition of the Madrid outrage. Newspapers of Paris in commenting on the difficulty between Germany and Spain insist that Prince Bismarck is trying to embroil France in the affair.

MADRID, September 7.—Count Von Molte, in his statement to Count Benomar, regarding the orders that had been given to the German gunboat, means the gunboat had been forbidden to hoist the German flag where the Spanish flag had already been hoisted. The said disobedience of the commander of the gunboat would not affect the situation.

MADRID, September 7.—Dispatches just received regarding Germany's occupation of Yap state that Spaniards on the islands had hoisted the Spanish flag and had lowered it at sunset for the night, as is customary with all nations, and that immediately afterward a German gunboat ran in, landed marines and sailors and hoisted the German colors, formally occupying the place, despite the protestations of Spaniards. Prince Bismarck has offered to withdraw the German forces from Yap provided Spain will not occupy it pending diplomatic solution of the question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge Spanish occupation of Yap provided Spain proves the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat had arrived in the harbor. The excitement in Madrid over the affair has quieted down. Everything was tranquil last night.

Spain's Ultimatum

MADRID, September 6.—The council of ministers with the sanction of King Alfonso has framed and dispatched to the German government an ultimatum requesting Germany to vacate the Caroline islands. Spain, in the meantime, will refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and thus afford no basis for further parleying.

The total number of arrests made in connection with the demonstration against Germany is 184. The German consulate at Valencia received the same treatment as the banks of the populace as the German embassy at Madrid.

Expressions from German Newspapers.

BERLIN, September 6.—The National Zeitung thinks that diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain will be broken off unless Spain offers satisfaction of the Madrid affair. The Tageblatt says that if King Alfonso retains his sovereignty Spain will certainly make reparation, and in the event of his being deposed Germany can easily take possession of valuable pledges and thus compel Spain to render satisfaction. The Tageblatt is of the opinion that the excesses of the populace of Madrid were directed more against Spanish monarchy than against Germany. The Boursen Courier declares that the resignation of the Spanish cabinet is absolutely necessary to atone for the insult offered to Germany. All the papers are confident of the ultimate success of Prince Bismarck.

The Kreuze Zeitung says that Germany in abstaining from demanding reparation from Spain refrains from acting to the trouble of a friendly sovereign. The Kreuze Zeitung is confident that Prince Bismarck's seasoned judgment and firm hand will conduce to a settlement of the dispute. Other newspapers praise the calmness displayed by the citizens of Berlin.

Cuban Pledges

HAVANA, September 7.—About 5,000 persons attended a meeting at the Spanish casino yesterday which had been called to take action in connection with the seizure of the Caroline islands by Germany. Enthusiastic speeches were made pledging the lives and property of the citizens of Cuba in support of the Spanish government in case of war. A resolution was adopted urging traders to suspend relations with Germany while negotiations are pending. The press of Havana is simply indignant over the Caroline islands affair, and the public excitement is intense.

Hope of Settlement

MADRID, September 7.—The universal opinion here is that the last communication to the government from Count Solms Sonnenwalde, German minister, assumes the tone of speedy and amicable settlement of the Caroline dispute.

The Knights' Ultimatum.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Chairman Powderly and Frank Turner of the general executive board of Knights of Labor called on General Manager Talmage this morning and submitted the following as their ultimatum in the matter of the Wabash trouble. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor ask first that a general order be issued along the Wabash lines instructing master mechanics and foremen that no discrimination must be made in the employing of men on account of being members of the Knights of Labor; second, that all employes who have in any manner taken an active part since the 16th of June in the settlement of the trouble be given their positions held prior to said day at once; third, that all other employes who were ordered out on June 16 be reinstated on or before October 1, '85; fourth, that all who have come out since then in support of those turned out on that date be also reinstated on or before October 1.

Mr. Powderly also showed a telegram from Sedalia signed by R. W. Drew, chairman of the southwestern committee, saying if the matter was not settled to-day he could not hold the men of the southwestern system any longer.

In answer to the above demand General Talmage of the Wabash stated to Powderly and Turner that the Wabash was in the hands of a receiver, and that the court was always asking the management to cut down expenses, consequently he could not put men to work now, as he had neither the work nor money to pay them. In regard to the demand in regard to October 1st, he remarked that he could say nothing now as he did not know what demand for labor or the financial condition of the road would be at that date. Messrs. Powderly and Turner retired on receiving Mr. Talmage's reply and held a secret conference with the Wabash district committee. At 2 p. m. they were not ready to say what action they would take.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Secretary Turner to-night stated that no definite conclusion could be reached by the committee. He said so far as he could see the situation is practically the same that it was before the executive committee went to New York. As to whether a direct issue will be made with Mr. Talmage he could not say, but the proposition are he would be given a reasonable time to comply with their demands. In fact they had already given him till the first of October to do so.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—Messrs. Powderly and Turner held another conference this afternoon with General Manager Talmage of the Wabash railroad and presented their request. The request was not made in writing form but was presented in the course of a conversation and was accepted and agreed to by Colonel Talmage and the latter gentleman stated in the presence of Powderly and Turner the following order which was at once telegraphed to the superintendent of motive power and machinery and the superintendent of the car department of the Wabash road, with directions to instruct their subordinate officers according y:

In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency or by their leaving the service give the old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organization.

This is understood to have been entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Powderly and Turner, and the belief now is that an actual settlement of the trouble has been reached and that official notification will be promulgated to the order to that effect. Powderly and Turner left for Cincinnati to night.

The Administration and Silver.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Secretary Manning met a small party of bankers in the treasury building. The bankers gathered from the assurance from the interview with Secretary Manning that the administration was a unit in its desire to abolish the silver coinage law at the next session of congress.

A Terrible Lynching

KNOXVILLE, September 5.—Tuesday morning last E. O. Maines, traveling salesman of a firm in this city, was found dead near town, about one mile in his head. Lee Sellers, a noted character, was arrested on suspicion. Last night about 200 business and professional men, masked only with handkerchiefs, went to the jail and demanded admittance. They were refused. Three shots were fired and a mob of fifty men rushed upon the jail, broke open the doors and took Sellers out. To a demand for confession he answered, "I have nothing to say." They then swung him from a bridge and several shots were fired into his body. On the way he cut one of the rope seriously and tried to cut his own throat. He was not handcuffed, and as soon as the noose began to tighten he climbed up hand over hand and gained the top. He crawled along the crossbeams to one side of the bridge. While he was crossing at least 50 shots were fired, none of them with fatal effect. He rose to his feet and yelled at the top of his voice, "My friends, come to me; I'm murdered. Come quick." The wounded man then lay down and several more shots were fired, but none of them could hit him in a vital part. Runners were sent to the city for ladders, and another rope. The crowd was orderly and few people outside those implicated knew anything about it. Young men at a ball, dancing followed the masked men in swallow-tails. After ladders were brought two men climbed up to the top stringers to adjust the rope. Sellers had taken the rope from around his neck, and begged the crowd to kill him and end his sufferings. Men started up to take him down. He lost his hold and fell in the edge of the water, eighty feet below. He has not been found yet. At the very last he protested his innocence. Maines was known to have a large sum of money on his person, and it was shown very conclusively that he had been decoyed by Sellers to a remote spot and killed. Maines was very popular and was engaged to be married.

Alaska Exploration.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the navy department from St. Michael's, Alaska, June 30th, that after leaving Unalaska, June 9th, he visited the new volcano on Bogoslof island and found the only changes since last year's visit to be a less discharge of smoke and steam and a small point, making out from the northwest of the new volcano. The birds have commenced nesting in the new volcano. The party reached St. Michael's June 26th, after encountering heavy ice to the westward of St. Lawrence's and. At St. Michael's Lieutenant Stoney secured nearly all the furs clothing required, also 18 good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about $50 in exchange for trade goods. An interpreter was also engaged and shipped as an ordinary seaman. Lieutenant Stoney intended taking with him two natives as drivers and the wife of one of them. He expected to leave at once for St. Lawrence bay and thence to proceed to Cotham inlet. All on board the schooner Viking were well and showed great interest in the work ahead of them.

A Postmaster Short.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Thos. Hughes, postmaster at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Assistant Postmaster Clark have been arrested, a shortage of $1,200 having been discovered in the accounts of the office.

From Tuesday's Daily.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Council Last Night.

A regular meeting of the city council was held last night with Mayor Barnes in the chair and present Aldermen Stricker, Hughes, Farrar, Skinner, Himebaugh, Hemenway, Wilder and Edwards. The clerk read the minutes, which were very lengthy, and approved without change.

Reports from regular and standing committees were presented. Further time was asked for the consideration of matters referred to the several committees.

Treasurer D. J. Martin's report for the month of August was presented and placed on file.

The fire department, including the W. S. Jackson, B. F. Crowell, Matt France and College Hose companies, presented their reports, also the Hook and Ladder company. Their allowance for the month of September was allowed. The reports showed that there were one hundred and eighteen members in the department.

The following bills were allowed:

Sherman & Ripley, lumber	$300 30
Davis & Frizzell, lumber	313 91
E. C. Bartlett, blacksmithing	126 93
D. L. Welch, public grounds	7 50
G. S. Barnes, advance fees	40 00
Gazette Publishing Co., advertising	53 97
C. E. Durkee, hardware	7 60
J. W. D. Stovell, depositions	12 00
W. G. Lewis, blacksmithing	4 25
G. S. Barnes & Son, pipe	152 46
C. H. Dillon, meals for prisoners	2 25
S. E. Sessions, frames	10 50
Clifford & Jones, blacksmithing	5 50
John Pixley, making oaths	2 00
John Boddish, keeping team	25 00
T. J. Baine, express	1 25
Gas & Coke Co., gas	13 50
Ainsworth Brown, painting	2 50
E. Brusoe, irons	1 50
Crissey & Thomas, lumber	44 86
G. S. Barnes & Son, flag, etc	57 61
W. T. Douglass, work on cemetery	28 00
Salary roll, sundry	70 33
Fire department	66 67
Public ground work	26 00
Street and ditch work	428 00
Salary roll for August	201 67
Police roll	118 65

Under the head of miscellaneous business Alderman Stricker moved that the council proceed to the election of a city marshal and that the first ballot be an informal one. Carried.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Macomber	4
McDill	3
Saxton	1

A formal ballot was then proceeded with on the motion of Alderman Himebaugh resulting as follows:

Macomber	4
Saxton	4

SECOND FORMAL.

Macomber	4
Saxton	4

THIRD FORMAL.

Macomber	4
Saxton	4

FOURTH FORMAL.

Macomber	4
Saxton	4

At this stage in the deadlock the city attorney stated that the law required that the names of the aldermen be called in voting and read the law to substantiate what he said. The roll was called and the outcome was the same:

Macomber	4
Saxton	4

Captain Wilder suggested that the mayor indicate his preference by casting a vote inasmuch as it had been so thoroughly demonstrated that the council was pretty well divided.

Alderman Hughes protested against this proposition.

Alderman Skinner was in favor of civil service reform. He said that Mr. Saxton was disabled and had been in the service of the city for over four years, and not to his knowledge had he heard any complaints against him.

"Now for a civil service reform ballot," said the mayor. "I think Saxton is a good officer, prepare your ballots."

A vote was taken which was announced in favor of Mr. Saxton by the following vote:

Saxton	5
Macomber	2
Unknown	1

Mr. Saxton was declared elected.

After a canvass of four ballots in which Messrs. Welty, McCreery, Duncan, Wright and Skinner were named, Mr. Q. L. McCreery was elected policeman by a vote of five to three.

The election of another regular policeman was on the motion of Dr. Stricker deferred until the next regular meeting. The object of the motion Alderman Stricker said was to secure a good man, and not to act too hastily. In the meantime the mayor could appoint an officer to fill the place.

City Attorney Brooke said that in cities of the second class the mayor had no authority to appoint a policeman.

Dr. Stricker moved then that three special policemen be elected without pay from which number the mayor could select one to do actual service until the next regular meeting. The motion prevailed and the aldermen were instructed to prepare their ballots. "But, you need not waste any time on Mr. Welty," said the mayor.

Upon a ballot being taken with Messrs. Duncan, Wright, Chapman, Tell, King and Currie as candidates, Messrs. Duncan, Wright and Chapman were declared elected as the three special policemen. From this number the mayor selected Mr. Chapman to do regular duty.

On the motion of Dr. Edwards, the city clerk was authorized to receive bids for the city printing for the next year.

Alderman Himebaugh moved that the water works committee be authorized to make a practical pipe line survey from the city to Cheyenne cañons in order to obtain the necessary fall of water. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

William O'Brien, of Colorado Springs, Ed. and Will Nichols, of Manitou, Geo. Wilson and Mr. Shaw, of St. Louis, start this morning for Bear river on a hunting expedition. They expect to remain absent about a month. The locality which they contemplate visiting abounds with fish and game and if the boys do not bring back lots of both species there will be trouble.

Mr. J. H. Kampmann, one of the largest cattle owners of Texas and a representative [illegible] of San Antonio, Texas, died at The Antlers on Sunday evening. He was sixty-five years of age, and his family were with him at the time of his death. Messrs. Fairley Bros. have embalmed the remains. A special Pullman car has been ordered from St. Louis with which to convey the deceased and his family to San Antonio. Mr. Kampmann had been in Colorado Springs about a month.

The Good Templar lodge gave the first of a series of monthly entertainments at their hall last evening. It is the intention of the lodge to give monthly entertainments to which the members may invite their friends and the first one was a decided success. Following is the programme presented last evening:

Quartette......"Moonlight on the Lake"
Miss Bersback, Mrs. Loomis and Messrs. Bush and Irving.
Paper......The Monthly Chronicle
Miss Belle Older, Editor.
Solo......"Answers"
Miss Ida Bersback.
Recitation......"The Bells"
Dr. Robbins.
Trio......"Spring and Love"
Miss Bersback, Mrs. Baker and Loomis.
Solo......"Summer Shower"
Miss Ida Bersback.

The shadow pantomimes which concluded the entertainment were very good and caused much merriment. "Mother Hubbard and Her Dog," "The Cat and the Fiddle" and "The Cow with the Crumpled Horn" were very faithfully portrayed. The programme closed with a very effective representation of "Blue Beard's Wives."

There is every indication that Colorado Springs is not only becoming one of the most popular resorts for tourists between the Pacific and the Atlantic, but that it is being recognized as one of the trade centers of Colorado. In former days when Leadville was in its prime Colorado Springs supplied and transported more general goods than any city in the state outside of Denver and at that time one of our home houses doing a jobbing and wholesale trade equalled in the amount of business any Denver firm. We now learn that the jobbing trade is to be revived. W. R. Collins & Co., composed of Wheeler R. Collins, Wilbur F. McKeehan and Andrew L. Foskett are about to embark in the wholesale grocery and commission business. This firm has the agency of Code, [illegible] & Co. and Los Gatos Fruit Packing company of California and have several car loads of the choice goods carried by these two companies in stock, to say nothing of the extensive supply of general goods in their line. In addition can be mentioned the exclusive western agency of the famous "Beatrice" corn and tomato canned goods. One of the special features of this firm's business is the canning of oysters shipped here in bulk from Baltimore, thus enabling them to supply the markets of the Colorado towns at a very moderate price. Last season this firm placed on the market in Colorado thousands of cans of their oysters which gave general satisfaction. Next week Mr. W. F. McKeehan will take the road in the interest of the firm. He is a commercial tourist of considerable experience and those who have occasion to deal with him will find "Mac" a very genial sort of a fellow.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. George R. Buckman and his brother left for Gunnison yesterday.

J. L. Turner railroad commissioner of Kansas arrived in the city yesterday. His family have been summering here.

Mr. Robert S. Trueheart will act as treasurer of the opera house under Mr. Nye's management. The selection is a good one.

Mrs. W. A. Adams and son and Mrs. J. E. Johnson of St. Louis who have spent the past two months in Colorado Springs departed for home yesterday.

Mr. Chapman declined to act on the police force and Mayor Barnes appointed James Duncan to fill the vacancy until the next regular meeting of the city council.

Mr. W. W. Wishon, the Pike's Peak avenue clothing man, placed a very handsome gilt sign on the front of his place of business yesterday. It is bound to attract attention.

Mr. Dell Whaite left yesterday afternoon via the Denver & New Orleans to attend the Grand Army encampment at Cheyenne. A number of others are going from Colorado Springs.

Kersands' minstrels gave their second performance at the opera house last night. While the audience was not as large as on the first night all present seemed to appreciate the show.

Messrs. Tang Wah and Yee Wah Lee, two of our enterprising Chinese merchants, contemplate visiting their native land and in order to do so offer to close out their stocks at ruinously low rates.

The most of the members of Kersands' minstrels visited Manitou yesterday afternoon. They have played in Colorado Springs several times and this is the first opportunity they have had to take in the sights hereabouts.

Another gang of workmen with teams passed through the city yesterday on their way to Alamosa to engage in the work of cutting ties for the D & R. G. Railroad company. It was a part of the same outfit that passed through here about a week ago.

Mr. J. H. Hoff advertises to exchange new school books and school supplies for Barnes' second-hand readers and arithmetics, and has second-hand books for sale. This is a department in school books long needed in this city, and we are pleased to see that Mr. Hoff has taken hold of it.

The mayor and members of the city council visited the reservoir on the mesa yesterday at the request of the Colorado Springs company. The object of the trip was to select a tract of land surrounding the reservoir to be purchased and reserved for the use of the city. The council concluded that thirteen acres would be as much as the city would need for some time to come.

George C. Miln, the tragedian, will appear at the opera house next Monday night, September 14. His repertoire includes "Revenge," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Fool's Revenge," etc., etc. When last here Mr. Miln produced "Hamlet" and created a very favorable impression. Just what play he will present next Monday has not been decided upon, although it will probably be "A Fool's Revenge."

The Antlers arrivals—T. B. Cook and wife, Peoria, Ill.; W. B. Carter, Durango; R. T. McNeal, Denver; A. T. Hathaway, Salida, Colo.; [illegible] White, Monarch, Colo.; G. E. Fowler, Colorado; J. H. Stuyvesant and wife, New York; Alonzo Jacobs, [illegible] E. Tucker, Denver; D. Swinger and child, St. Louis; W. L. Marple, Aspen; Dr. F. Herff, William Herff, San Antonio; Alex Hencke and family, L. Burdeck and wife, Toledo; M. J. McConne, Blue Island, Minn.; Charles Reynolds and wife, England.

Professor Stone will return in about a fortnight to resume his work at the college. The college will thus start off in its work for the coming year with the following efficient force of instructors: Professors Strieby, Loud, Walker and Stone, with Miss Wilcox in charge of the preparatory department, and Mr. Lamb as assistant in the metallurgical department. There will be thus afforded full and excellent courses of instruction in the classics, the sciences and metallurgy and the outlook for the coming year is encouraging.

OUT WEST.

An amateur dramatic company is being organized in Alamosa to play Frank Warner's "Two Bonanzas," a pure Colorado play.

A cowboy tournament, giving exhibitions of roping, riding wild bronchos, etc., is to be one of the features of the New Mexico territorial fair.

Montrose is to have an agricultural fair in October and the papers of the county are doing their full share towards making it a success.

A heavy sale of some mining property in the Tomichi district is now under way. Twenty thousand dollars is said to be the amount that changes hands.

Silverton is to be lighted within a few days by electric lights. The fact is extensively advertised to give timely warning to petty thieves and burglars.

Archbishop Lamy, who has presided over the diocese of New Mexico for thirty-five years, has resigned, and is succeeded by his coadjutor, Archbishop Salpointe.

The question of bonding the debt of Montrose county has been quite thoroughly agitated during the past week and meets with favor from all classes as its merits are discovered.

In Garfield county, Colorado, there are 737 unmarried men and only sixty-eight unmarried women. The Glenwood Echo says: "We are 669 girls short here, and we want all the girls to know it."

The hay crop of San Miguel county is very light this year. The rains were so late that the grass did not get a good start until nearly the middle of July, and before it matured the heavy frosts killed it.

The Fort Collins fire department will send a team to participate in the firemen's race to come off in Cheyenne on the eleventh instant.

Denver and Leadville are now fighting hard for second place in the race for the Colorado pennant, with the chances eighty in favor of Denver.

A young man of Georgetown, who lately married, says it broke him all up to see his wife's pearly teeth go swimming in a glass the next morning.

The county clerk has published his semi-annual report, which places the Pitkin county debt at $284,423. Together with interest, the debt is about $375,000.

In 1884 New Mexico produced 10,500,000 pounds of wool, estimated by good authorities to be one-eleventh of the whole amount of wool produced in the United States.

During the month of August, 2,500 tons of ore were shipped from Silverton over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Of this amount 1,[illegible]00 tons were consigned to Durango, the balance going to Pueblo and Denver.

There is much activity in land locating in the neighborhood of Elbert. During last week eight homesteads and pre-emptions were filed on by parties who employed the services of D. C. Mason. In the last month sixty claims were filed on within a radius of five miles of the town.

Last week the commissioners of Costilla county let a contract to S. H. Tucker, of Saguache, to build a bridge across the Rio Grande near Alamosa, at $4,150. H. S. Easterday is to superintend the construction.

A racket is being raised in Grand Junction because the school board, failing to secure a principal for their schools who suited them for $90 a month, offered him $100 and got him while there were plenty of applicants who would jump at a chance to accept the $90.

A novel shipment is now on its way across the continent from San Francisco, and consists of seventeen carloads of whalebone, aggregating 175,000 pounds. It is the product of a season's catch of a couple of whalers north of Behring straits, and is consigned to New York dealers.

The suit of Dr. Phelps against the town of Crested Butte, to recover damages for being shot on a public thoroughfare, resulted in the doctor getting damages against Robert Gibson for $3,000, the suit against the town being dismissed. The circumstances that led to the suit, are yet fresh. It will be remembered that Mr. Gibson accidentally shot the doctor during a political celebration last fall.

Colorado was the first state to send in her intercensual census. It shows a population of 248,9[illegible]0—an increase of 49,583 over the census of 1880. The number of farmers in the state is nearly doubled, there being 8,474 to 4,506 in 1880. The 559 manufacturing establishments in 1880 have multiplied to 1,00[illegible].

At Water Cañon, New Mexico, recently a little child of Mr. Seldridge was bitten in the foot by a tarantula, and in a short time the child's leg and portions of its body became [illegible] swollen. Mr. Seldridge carried it to Socorro for treatment. Though considered out of danger it is still in a very precarious condition.

From Thursday's Daily.

MILN, THE TRAGEDIAN.

An Incident in the Life of America's Growing Shakesperian Interpreter.

An Eastern correspondent writes as follows: The remarkable progress made by Miln, the tragedian, during the past few years as an actor, and the frequent mention of his name in the public prints recalls an incident in his career both poetic and novel.

It was on the occasion when he surrendered his pulpit and turned his back upon a fat salary, to face the world anew, empty handed. He had just left his pulpit for the last time, after preaching a sermon in which pathos, irony, sarcasm, invective and logic, were about equally mixed. He stood pale and silent at the close of the service, the centre of a crowd about equally divided between a feeling of piety and admiration. Suddenly a rich literary woman—a widow—stepped up to him, holding a large bunch of lilies and said:

"Mr. Miln, you remember Socrates?"

"Yes."

"You remember Galileo?"

"Yes."

"You remember Cecco D'Ascoli?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember their persecutors?"

"No," said the half-bewildered heretic.

"Neither do I," responded the lady. Then, after swiftly raising his hand to her lips, she presented him with the bunch of lilies, and swiftly passed away without another word.

I heard him quietly declare, as the beauty and delicacy of the compliment dawned upon him, that it was as graceful and touching an incident as he had ever experienced, and, as he said it, a tear glistened in his eye.

Public School News.

Etymology has been dropped from the High school course.

Miss Wadleigh and Miss Douglass have changed grades.

There will be two sixth grades this year instead of one as last.

The first grade will only attend school one session a day this year.

The tenth grade will put off the study of history for the present.

The eleventh grade English literature class is to read Julius Cæsar.

There is one more teacher in the public schools this year than last.

Astronomy has been substituted for chemistry in the eleventh grade.

Miss Ballard has been transferred from the high school to the eighth grade.

The schools opened on Monday with a very large number of students present.

The graduating class this year will number eight, the largest number that has yet entered.

Superintendent Byington has been very busy the last three days examining new pupils.

Owing to the crowded condition of the High school, the graduating class will occupy a room to themselves.

Superintendent Byington will only teach two classes this term on account of having so much other work to do.

Instead of having German taught only in the eleventh and tenth grades it will be taught in all the High school grades.

The number of students who have entered so far this year will exceed the number entered any previous year during the first week.

A meeting of the Agassiz will be held at the usual place next Monday evening. It is expected that a large number of new members will join.

Judge Harrison has been hearing in chambers the case of the Magenta and Macomia mining companies in the Monarch district.

The hours for the holding of the primaries on Saturday afternoon have been changed from 3 to 7 o'clock, instead of from 2 to 6 p. m.

In the police court yesterday Mr. Henry Grose, a colored man, was tried on the charge of beating his wife. He was found guilty and fined ten dollars and costs.

Several who have traveled over the road to Cheyenne cañon within the past few days pronounce it to be in an almost impassable and in some places unsafe condition.

On account of a necessitated change in his route, Manager Nye has been compelled to change the date of George C. Miln's date at the opera house from Monday, September 14th, to Friday, September 18th, or lose the attraction entirely.

Mr. M. W. Lowenthal, the general advance agent of George C. Miln, was in the city yesterday preparing for the appearance of this well known tragedian at the opera house next week Friday. "Fool's Revenge" is the play that has been determined upon. It is said to be Mr. Miln's favorite play.

The former Denver Tabor opera house programme "The Elite," which by the way, was a marvel of neatness and equal to anything of the kind gotten up in New York, St. Louis or Chicago, will in the future be published as a weekly by Geo. Betts & Co. George is a rustler, has good taste and is a favorite among the ladies. We predict that he will make "The Elite" a success.

Auditor Murphy, of the Denver and Rio Grande, sends out the following statement of the approximate earnings of the line for the first week of September:

	For the week	For year to Date
Freight	$ 85,740	$ 2,959,000
Passenger	27,[illegible]91	733,505
Express	5,825	196,609
U. S. Mails	2,375	73,595
Miscellaneous	800	29,000
Approx., 1885	$ [illegible]	$ 3,971,709
Actual, 1884	$ [illegible]	$ 3,565,834
Increase	$ [illegible]	$ 405,875
Per cent increase	7 73-100	11 38-100

The funeral of J. H. Kampmann of San Antonio, Texas, took place at The Antlers yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Short services were conducted at the hotel by Rev. [illegible], rector of Grace Episcopal church. The remains were then taken to a special Pullman car at the Denver & Rio Grande depot, several of our well known citizens acting as pall bearers. The car will go direct through to San Antonio, and with it will go the family of the deceased, composed of Mrs. J. H. Herff and son, Dr. F. Herff, William Herff, H. D. Kampmann, and Charles Hammel, who were traveling with him at the time of his death. The car was attached to the Thunderbolt which passed through here at 6 o'clock.

There is every indication that the excursion to Salt Lake on the 15th inst. via the Denver & Rio Grande and return via the Union Pacific will be a big success. The fare for the round trip will be only $30. Not only will the train pass through the Grand Cañon, over Marshall Pass, through the Black Cañon and the great American desert, but those who participate will be given a two days lay over among the Mormons. On the return trip an opportunity will be offered to visit Ogden, pass through Weber cañon, catch a glimpse of the Ames monument, Laramie City, Cheyenne and the farming lands of northern Colorado. This is the first time that a trip of this kind has been offered to the citizens of Colorado Springs, and the rate is certainly very moderate.

Excursion to Salt Lake City and Return.

The Union Pacific and D. & R. G. railroads are getting up what is called a combination excursion from Denver to Salt Lake City and return, to leave Denver on Tuesday, September 15, via the D. & R. G. railway and return via the U. P. railway the next Tuesday. Fare for round trip only $30. This will be the finest excursion of the season. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and all information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. railway.

WOOL GROWERS.

English Sheep on American Pastures.

The Chicago Breeders' Gazette of August 27th contains the following letter which will be read with interest by our wool growers:

Our object is not to discuss the position of the English sheep market, but to point out that American farmers might do a profitable business in growing more sheep. The flock feeds and clothes thousands, and according to figures before me I find that you slaughter over twelve million sheep annually as mutton. But there is early lamb, and wool as well as mutton, and unless there are serious fiscal reasons for not doing so, a large trade might be done in these articles in the states. American breeders have assisted in developing and acclimating the various breeds of cattle now fed on their pastures, and are largely engaged in introducing and breeding heavy horses from Britain and France. Hence the flock might receive more attention than it does, unless bovine and equine flesh pays better than the Spaniard's favorite Merino with the golden hoof. The flock master would soon educate the people as to the usefulness of mutton and early lamb if they only tasted a real English leg or shoulder. Granted that climatic changes have a great influence on sheep, more than any other description of live stock, still there are some English breeds nibbling on American pastures which might be increased and developed to a larger extent and over a wider area. Some breeds change their type in a few years after removal to different localities, and indeed the climate and soil have much to do with the quality of wool. Pure bred rams and ewes are always the best if good mutton and fine quality wool is desired, but generally a cross, as in cattle, is in favor with the butcher and his customers. The Southdowns, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Shropshires, Hampshire Downs, and Oxford Downs, are not unknown on your side of the Atlantic, and many vigorous and symmetrical rams have left England for the purpose of being employed on large, well developed ewes retained for breeding purposes. The main object of the flockmaster should be to maintain the wool and mutton properties of his sheep and not neglect the latter for the sake of the fleece, or vice versa. The milking properties of some breeds of cattle were neglected, and nowadays are only reckoned beef cattle. The carcass should be maintained and developed, and while doing so the fleece should be improved. It is reported from Colorado that an experimental cross with the Shropshire ram on American Merino ewes is to be tried in the autumn, and Shropshires are likely to be freely introduced for this purpose. Hitherto there was no food upon which to fatten sheep in winter, but now it exists in abundance. In this connection it may be observed that the late Mr. W. T. Carrington said: "The natural home of sheep is upon dry lands or light, arable soils, as they are apt to become affected with foot-rot if left long upon the succulent grass of low-lying pastures." The Cheshire farmers (after the loss of cattle from rinderpest) stocked their dairy pastures with sheep, but it was found they did not thrive upon such unsuitable land. The flock-master and shepherd have, therefore, to be careful in selecting a breed, and to consider the climate, soil, and character of the sheep to be folded thereon.

Several English varieties of sheep are now fed and fattened on the American continent. The Cotswolds from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire are bred and reared in the states, a Cotswold ram having been exported in 1832. It was, however, in 1840 that Mr. E. Corning, in Albany, and Mr. W. H. Sotham, of New York state, received over twenty head from Mr. John Hewer, of Northleach, Gloucestershire. It is also said that George Washington, of immortal memory, imported the celebrated Bakewell of Dishley Leicesters into the United States. In England Leicesters are frequently used to give symmetry, and precocity, and fineness to long-wooled breeds, and Southdowns are occasionally utilized for the purpose of early maturity and diminished coarseness to the short-wooled breeds. American stockmen are therefore familiar with the old English breeds; and for many years the Southdown has also been popular, and the demand at our annual sales of rams has steadily increased.

There are now, however, many new and recognized breeds of sheep to which attention may be profitably directed. The Southdown is a grand breed of brown or grey-faced sheep, whose home is the downs of Sussex, where they have been bred, fed, and improved for centuries. It is neat, symmetrical in outline and form, mutton of first class quality, which gets the top price in the market, and close, fine wool. The position of Southdowns in the states is unique, as it has an association to look after its interests, much like the Shropshire Breeders' society in England. Southdowns have a world-wide reputation, as English rams have been sent to Australia and New Zealand, North and South America, the United States and all parts of the European continent. Among breeders are the Prince of Wales, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Walsingham, Duke of Richmond, Sir W. Throckmorton, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. Hugh Gorringe, Mr. W. Rigden, etc., but Lord Walsingham recently disposed of his Merton flock at an average of 25 per head. In fact, twenty head were bought for the Central Park Zoo in New York, and Mr. J. E. Warren, of Hoosac Falls, N.Y., gave 155 guineas for a ram, being the highest price of the sale. This ram's sire was brother to the one sold to Mr. G. C. Gibson at 200 guineas, and is descended from Royal Manchester, for which 500 guineas were refused in 1871, and the dam was by the Royal Bristol two-year-old first-prize ram. Southdowns are of good size and quality, and of late years more attention has been given to the development of the fore-quarters, loins and legs of mutton, as well as to fine quality of wool, which they combine in a remarkable degree. They afford capital chops of wool, are easily and readily fed, and give a larger proportion of lean meat than most breeds. The practice at Audley End, the residence of Lord Braybrooke, may be interesting. Eight or nine rams were picked out in the month of August and put to ewes selected and handled for the purpose. The rams were with the ewes six weeks, when they were sent to the stubble, on which they were left until they go on winter pasture, so as to get early lambs in January. The ewes were fed on clover, hay, chaff, and grass a month before lambing, and a week before got a few Swede turnips; but they are never allowed on arable land before they drop their lambs. After lambs are weaned the ewes get crushed oats, bran, and a little bean-meal. The lambs are kept with the ewes till they are strong, and then put on grass; and as they grow are folded on turnips.

Cotswolds, however, are the largest breed of English sheep and are much looked after in Gloucestershire and Norfolk. Cotswolds have big bodies, covered with coarse-grained flesh and are easily fattened. The rams are frequently used on ewes of other breeds to increase size for market purposes. As indicative of the value of the breed, it may be mentioned that Mr. Lane's rams recently averaged £11 19s. 8d., against £17 8s. 7d. last year, and at Markham hall, Mr. T. Brown's only averaged £6 8s. 2d., a considerable reduction on last year. But the breeds which appear to be thriving most in England and which have attained a high position in the show yard and sale ring are the Shropshires, Hampshire Downs, Oxford Downs and Lincoln. The Shropshire descends from sheep bred in Staffordshire and the county from which it takes its name. It is remarkable for its size, uniformity of character and prolificacy, and the ewes are good nurses. It is hardy in constitution and will thrive equally well in the Highlands of Scotland, or make itself at home in the climate of Ireland. The carcass is deep and symmetrical, set on short legs and has a fine fleece. The rams are always in demand for crossing, and the mutton and lamb is only excelled by the Southdown. The breed is scattered all over the united kingdom, and, like the Shorthorn, seems to make its home here, there, and everywhere, no matter what the soil or climate may be. They may be found in every county in the united kingdom, and in France, Germany, Greece, United States, Canada, Australia and South America, where they get acclimated notwithstanding the change of soil and climate. According to Mr. Alfred Mansell, fat wethers at eighteen to twenty months old at Birmingham frequently attain fifty pounds per quarter, and ewes have been exhibited over forty-six pounds per quarter. The average clip of fleece and leg wool would be seven pounds and it obtains the highest price at English wool sales. At the Royal Shrewsbury show last year 875 Shropshires were exhibited, only 420 entries having been obtained of all the other breeds. The value of Shropshires may be ascertained from the prices given at the sales. Rams frequently fetch from £6 to £33, and ewes from £4 to £7. Rams have been hired for a season at from 61 guineas to 210 guineas. Many thousands will be disposed of during the present month (August), and are fully expected to maintain their prestige in the sale ring.

The Hampshire Down has been termed by an enthusiastic admirer "the coming race," and if early maturity is an inducement it certainly deserves the palm. Hampshire mutton is great favored by butchers and consumers, as the carcasses are full of lean flesh and the lambs are heavier than any other variety at the same age. The carcass of the Hampshire is long, of good quality, black faces, long noses and short wool. Hampshire breeders do not keep their rams until they are shearlings, but sell them as ram lambs. The Hemington flock has just been dispersed and the average for shearling rams was £22, 10s., and for ram lambs £10 12s., and the Hackwood ram lambs averaged £8, 11s. 6d. for seventy-five. The West-Stratton flock has been most successful, and in 1883 Mr. Parsons beat everything before him at the fat stock show of the Smithfield club. His ram lambs were let at 30 gs. and 25 gs. for the season, but the average at the sale was 18 gs. This breed is becoming very popular, but it is as yet confined within certain limits. The Oxford Down is another breed which was only recently recognized as a pure breed. It is extending rapidly. It is a cross between a Cotswold and Hampshire Down, but has now been bred for over a quarter of a century. They have the big body of the Cotswold, with the black face, close wool, and fine mutton of the Hampshire. They are usually found in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire; but they may also be seen in France, Germany, United States, Canada, and Australia. The admirers of this breed consider it the sheep for the farmer, the butcher, and the consumer; and as an instance of paying for your belief, Mr. John Treadwell gave 105 gs. for a ram at the recent sale of Mr. A. F. M. Druce's sheep. The young ones make a good weight at twelve to fifteen months, and are in great demand for size, quality, and early maturity. The drop in price has also affected this breed as all other descriptions of live stock. Lincoln sheep, not unknown in the states, are a first-rate breed for wool of good quality; but in addition to this characteristic great efforts have been made to combine quality of wool with weight of carcass, symmetry of form, aptitude to fatten, and early maturity. They do well on dry, arable land, and many rams and ewes are now feeding on your pastures and those of Australian colonists. The value of the Lincoln at home is obvious when 200 gs. was given for a ram for Auckland. The rams usually average from £8 to £17. The Lincoln, and indeed all the breeds enumerated, are well adapted for the American flock-master, both for lamb, mutton and wool. At the Yorkshire show at Shelby the Lincolns were an admirable display and gave evidence of great care in breeding. Mr. R. Wright's lot were model sheep and shown in splendid condition. There are other breeds, but the facts before our readers are sufficient to induce them to pay earnest heed to the advantages of introducing the best English blood into their flock or of establishing a pure-bred one. There is a golden opportunity for American breeders making a good start, and it would be greatly to their advantage in years to come if they were not to stand upon the order of their going into the sheep trade, but to go into it at once.

Dynamite and Whisky.

LIMA, O., September 10.—Tuesday night an attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the hotel, saloon and residence of Neal & Bodwell, in the village of Westminster, not far from here. The saloon had recently been opened, and its presence had been hotly opposed by some of the inhabitants. This opposition is credited with inspiring the effort. The whole front of the first story was blown away and the interior wrecked. Neal and family, occupying an upper room, were thrown from their beds and bruised.

Sunk at Sea.

COPENHAGEN, September 10.—The British steamer Auckland collided with the German gun boat Blitz and was sunk. Thirteen of her crew were drowned. Only two escaped.

From Friday's Daily.

C. S. D. A.

Yesterday's Races at the Pike's Peak Driving Park.

Several hundred persons assembled at the Pike's Peak Driving Park yesterday afternoon to witness the opening day's races of the Colorado Springs Gentlemen's Pleasure Driving association. Only those holding tickets issued by the association were admitted to the grounds. The day was all that could be asked for and the track was in fair condition. Judge Harrison, B. F. Crowe and Mayor Barnes were selected as judges.

The first race of the afternoon, as fixed by the speed committee, was between Orrie Godfrey's "Dan," Judge Coburn's "Puritan" and Dr. Culver's "Genesta." The horses were driven by their owners with the exception of the "Genesta," which was driven by R. R. Taylor.

In the choice for positions Godfrey was given the pole, Taylor second and Coburn third place. In the first heat the horses got off well together with Godfrey's gait y in the lead and the other two close together. At the quarter pole "Dan" left his feet and dropped to the rear, but coming down the home stretch he made a bold dash and passed under the wire about two lengths ahead of "Genesta" and with "Puritan" a close, fo ower. Time 1:38¾.

After considerable jockeying the horses got off in the second heat, "Dan" again taking the lead and keeping it to the finish, without a single skip, and winning the race, "Puritan" second, "Genesta" third. Coming down the home stretch in this heat "Genesta" made a desperate effort to gain the lead, but left her feet just before reaching the wire.

The second and closing event of the afternoon was a scrub dash mile dash between Dr. Anderson's "Mike," J. M. Ellison's "Baby Line" and F. E. Dow's "Cheap John." The latter won the race easily with "Baby Line" second and "Mike" third.

The afternoon's sport was very much enjoyed by the members and spectators, and these weekly speed tests will be looked forward to with much interest.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending September 10th:

CITY PROPERTY.

J. C. Bristol to D C Dodge, ne ¼ of se qr of ne qr of ne qr of sec 12, tp 14 s r 67 w, excepting right of way of D & R G R R Co ... 8

J C Sellars to Mary E Koehler, lot 17, blk 103, ... 800

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

G R Owen to John Kealer, lot 2, blk 185 ... 35

MANITOU PROPERTY.

W. J. Palmer to Josephine A Young, pt of its 18 and 19, blk "C," ... 2,500

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

S. F. Haze hurst to H. LeB. Wills, n ½ of nw ¼, sw ¼ of nw ¼, w ½ of sw ¼ of sec 30, w ½ of ne ¼, n ½ of nw ¼, sw ¼ of nw ¼, nw ¼ of se ¼ of sec 31, tp 12 s r 65 w and n ½ nw ¼ of nw ¼ of sw ¼, s ½ of sw ¼, n ½ of se ¼, se ¼ of se ¼ of sec 25 tp 12 s r 66 w; also w ½ of lot 2 of nw ¼ of sec 3 tp 13 s r 64 w. ... 1

R. W. Stewart to Mary E. Kirk, nw ¼ of sec 28 tp 11 s r 65 w.

PATENTS.

U S to C R Husted, 240 acres.
U S to C R Husted, 40 acres.
U S to C R Husted, 120 acres.
U S to C R Husted, 80 acres.
U S to Ivory Phillips, 376 75-100 acres.
U S to Ivory Phillips, 240 acres.
U S to Ivory Phillips, 480 acres.
U S to A S Welch, 162 36-100 acres.
U S to A S Welch, 80 acres.
U S to Wm K Stricker, 160 acres.
U S to Wm K Stricker, 114 35-100.
U S to David DeGraff, 80 acres.
U S to J W Dougherty, 120 acres.
U S to Jane A Mize, 42 94-100 acres.

Hon. L. K. Bass returned from the east yesterday.

Thos. Wanless went to Denver yesterday on the D. & N. O.

W. B. Toland and family leave to-day for their home in Philadelphia.

P. C. Helm and wife came down from Denver yesterday on the D. & N. O.

Hon. E. A. Risley and wife left yesterday on the Thunderbolt on a visit east.

Mrs. T. E. Johnson came down from Denver yesterday on the accommodation.

Mrs. Kate Welch, of Denver, is visiting the family of Mr. I. P. Barnes in this city.

C. L. Curtice of Topeka, Kan., was in the city yesterday and left on the D. & N. O. at 3.30 p. m.

Mrs. A. G. Brooks returned yesterday on the Salt Lake train from a month's visit at Salt Lake.

Mr. W. W. Brunson, traveling auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. R. L. Hatfield, of Wichita, with his family, is visiting Rev. S. R. Stull, of this city.

Hon. A. Lee Knott, second assistant postmaster general, accompanied by his wife, arrived at The Antlers yesterday afternoon.

Joe Wells, true to his promise, sent up from Wagon Wheel Gap yesterday to his friends the finest lot of trout we have seen this season.

"Almont Forest" and "Pilot" the two Colorado Springs horses entered in the stallion race at Denver on Wednesday came in behind all other competitors.

The Denver papers give George C. Milu very complimentary notices of his Bertuccio in "Fool's Revenge." This is the play which he will present here on the 18th inst.

Miss Jessie Rowe started yesterday for Greeley to join her sister and spend a few weeks' vacation. Her mother who is also there will return home next Saturday.

Mr. Luther A. Rogers and Miss Maggie Walter, both of Colorado Springs, were married at the residence of Mrs. T. A. Rogers yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. J. Ansley officiating.

The meeting for considering the need of action on behalf of the poor of Colorado Springs was held at the committee room over the free library on Wednesday afternoon. It was decided that an extension of the work of the old Colorado Springs society was needed. Further particulars will appear shortly. We are happy to say that a liberal response has been already made to the call for help in behalf of the present suffering.

Mr. F. S. Thayer, of the firm of Thayer & Howbert, left for Cheyenne yesterday to attend the Grand Army encampment and at the same time transact some business for the firm.

Messrs. Howbert & Humphrey will not open up the rink for night sessions until about the first of October. They are doing very well as it is with their Wednesday and Saturday night sessions.

The date is approaching for the excursion to Salt Lake via the Denver & Rio Grande and return via the Union Pacific. This is one of the cheapest opportunities ever offered to visit the City of the Saints.

Superintendent Eaton goes to Denver today to assist in preparing a program for the next meeting of the State Teachers' association. Mr. Eaton hopes to be able to secure the meeting of the association in Colorado Springs.

Following Mikado at the opera house Manager Nye has secured C. H. Hoyt's inimitable farcical play, "A Rag Baby." This company has been playing to phenomenal business in Chicago, the actual cash receipts for one week being $10,047. "A Rag Baby" will be presented here on Monday, September 21st.

Mrs. Marion Baxter, of Michigan, will lecture in Colorado Springs before the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Thursday evening, September 17th. She comes highly endorsed and is said to be an eloquent speaker and an earnest worker in the temperance cause.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' association, composed of George B. Long, of Arapahoe county; B. A. P. Eaton, of El Paso county; and R. B. Leonard, of Weld county, have called a meeting at the office of Superintendent Cornell, the president of the association, to-day, to make a programme for the next meeting.

The Aspen Times says: Mr. Rowe, of the Press, is superintending the construction of a building on Mill street and Hopkins avenue for his office. Yesterday he laid the corner stone and placed therein a copy of the daily papers of Aspen. A few years hence, when relic seekers are looking over the remains of the decayed monument of apex folly, they will come upon these excuses for newspapers and cry out in amazement that ever human judgment was so weak as to start three daily papers in Aspen.

The Antlers arrivals—Dr. L. R. Ford, Rome, Ga.; D. L. Cole, New York; L. D. Mirosse, St. Paul; Down Burgess and wife, Central City; J. M. Knapp, Colorado; Godfrey Kissel, R. H. Kissel, New York; W. T. Van Cu in, Ranch; A. Lee Knott and wife, Washington, D. C.; W. P. Campbell, Chicago; E. W. Warfield, R. C. Kevens and family, St. Louis; E. B. Denman and wife, Washington, D. C.; E. N. Thayer and wife, E. W. Corbett and wife, W. L. Crittenden and wife, Salida; Mrs. A. McHart, Miss Louise McHart, Santa Barbara.

The "Fair number" of The Breeder's Gazette, issued September 3, is an immense sheet of seventy-six pages—the largest live stock paper ever issued in this country or in Europe—and is full of information on the general subject of stock breeding and the characteristics of the various breeds of live stock. In point of valuable original matter on these topics it is certainly a long ways ahead of any single number of any weekly or monthly publication ever before issued in America. It is profusely illustrated with original engravings, prepared expressly for this issue. In this as well as in its general character and make up, it attests the enterprise which has characterized the management of this great weekly from the beginning, and the magnificent patronage extended to it by the most prominent and best known breeders of the and is the best possible proof that could be given of the r confidence in its influence and the extent of its circulation. It is published weekly at Chicago, by J. H. Sanders & Co., at $3 a year.

A very cordial reception was accorded Rev. James B. Gregg in the Congregational church last evening, the most of the members of his own congregation being present, also many from the other churches in the city. The early part of the evening was given to a musical programme which was much enjoyed and was as follows:

Piano duet ...... Miss Irving and Mrs. Sperry
Violin solo ...... M. O. Barnes
Quartette. ....Miss Bersback, Mrs. Loomis and ...... Messrs. Rouse and Irving
Vocal Solo ...... Miss Bersback
Vocal Solo ...... A. B. Irving
Piano solo ...... Miss Irene Barnes
Vocal solo ...... Mrs. O. E. Meiers

At the conclusion of the programme refreshments were served by the ladies in the parlors of the church and an hour or so spent by those present in social intercourse. During the absence of the pastor at the east the church has been very handsomely decorated, newly carpeted and presents a very cheerful appearance. It is now one of the neatest little places of worship in Colorado Springs.

MARRIED.

McKUNE—McHENRY—At the Presbyterian parsonage in Paris, Idaho, on September 1st, 1885, Mr. Robert McKune, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Miss Helen L. McHenry, of Durango, Colorado, Rev. R. P. Boyd officiating.

DIED.

TAYLOR—In this city, September 9th, 1885, at 7 o'clock p. m., of consumption, Maria M., wife of Benton P. Taylor, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her residence, No. 2, South Corona street, on Friday, September 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.47 a. m., departs 10.50 a. m.
1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.03 p. m., departs 7 05 p. m.
3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.27 p. m., departs 11.30 p. m.
5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 3.57 p. m., departs 4.00 p. m.
‡Manitou Excursion arrives 11.10 a. m., departs 11.15 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.24 a. m., departs 3.27 a. m.
6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.
4.* Denver accommodation arrives 8.45 a. m., departs 8.50 a. m.
8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.04 p. m., departs 6.07 p. m.
10. ‡Manitou Excursion arrives 5.15 p. m., departs 5 20 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.
‡ Sundays only.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 9 00 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.35 a. m.
No. 33— " 10 55 a. m.	No. 34— " 10.35 a. m.
No. 35— " 12.15 p. m.	No. 36— " 11.35 a. m.
No. 37— " 4 10 p. m.	No. 38— " 3.50 p. m.
No. 39— " 7 15 p. m.	No. 40— " 6 50 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 10 30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 75 p. m.
" Denver.. 8.35 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days ...... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays ...... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.	
"		3 40 p. m.
"		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G.		6.45 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G	8.30 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		**ARRIVE.**
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		7.15 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	9.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O		3.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	12 25 p. m.	0.20 a. m.
Manitou	9 00 a. m.	10 20 a. m.
"	12 25 p. m.	30.40 p. m.
"	6.00 p. m.	5.40 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p m. Arrives Tuesday at 6 00 p m.
Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday 2.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending September 9th, 1885:

Agnew, Joseph	Lowers, Mrs W B
Burks, J G	Marshall, F J
Clark, L D	McAreavey, John
Clough, Miss M L	McCune, Charley
Cohen, Eugene S	McGovern, Anna
Cole, Capt A M	McCuen, John A
Cordroy, James	Morgsey, Mrs J R
Curry, Mrs Katie	Munn, W S
Davison, Mrs Frank	Otrue, M
Dwyer, Mrs	Parker, Pat
Ellis, Mrs Mary	Perkins Edward W,4
Emerson, Mrs Eva	Potter, M G
Gately, L M	Sammon, Miss M
Girard, John	Smith, A E
Green, S S	Stewart, D L
Hall, Miss Marion	Taylor, John T
Hill, J W	Washington, H
Hodgen, John M	A W Waters & Co
Johnson, Mrs P L	Weinman, Miss L, 2
Knapp, Jerome	Wittner, Mrs G W
Leach, Birdie L	Wood, Mrs Dan

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. T. PRICE, P. M.

Thirteen years constant use has proved Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to be the most successful preparation in the market for dysentery, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, colic, cholera morbus and bowel complaints in all its forms. 25 cent, 50 cent and dollar bottles are sold by Duncan Bell, druggist. dwe5-ly

W. A. Ellsworth, of Foreman, Dakota, says: "St. Patrick's Pills give the best of satisfaction.' Try them and you will use no other, either for the liver or as a cathartic. Sold by Duncan Bell, druggist. dwe5 ly

Nervous Debility.

Dr. E C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES TO CURE ANY CASE. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. H. ROBINSON, Druggist, Colorado Springs dw'-19-wasu-dm3

W. HENRYCZ & BRO

Proprietors of

[illegible]

And agents for

[illegible]

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 9. e27tf

[illegible] HOUSE

P. SATCHER, Prop.

Offers superior accommodations. A fine view of the mountains always to be had. A table not excelled in the state.

Independent Convention.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 29th, 1885.

The undersigned hereby request the independent voters of El Paso county, Colorado, without distinction of party, to meet in convention at the court house hall in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purposes of organization and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such convention:

A L Lawton,	D W Robbins,
D McSpalie,	Geo C Nevins,
E A Smith,	Lamaus Bentley,
P C Fulkerson,	E P Scott,
James E B McFerran,	W E Bates,
Wm E Gumm,	L Bell,
J L Miller,	John Pixley,
F C Coutts,	D E Martin,
R R Taylor,	T P Bunnell,
W P Beach,	B St Geo Tucker,
Wm O'Brien,	A E Martin,
W Harrison,	J E Gardner,
M o Rowe,	G B Southcotte,
D W Walsh,	E B Stark,
W M Stricker,	D M Wright,
Geo Mackin,	Geo Aux,
J W Stillman,	L S Taylor,
Channing Sweet,	O E Barney,
John F Hooker,	J G Kopfer,
S B Gamble,	Thos Gowen ock,
E W Roberts,	A Allen,
E C Hughes,	James Robertson,
W J Kirk,	A L Bailey,
E Johnson,	A E Ames,
Warren Libby,	Alvin Ames,
Wm Scott,	T F C Ford,
A Hemenway,	C Calloway,
C Webster,	J A Weir,
P C Helm,	W S Walker,
Edwin Florance,	Thos N Tribe,
L B Farrar,	J E Kassey,
William Neal,	Thomas S Brigham,
Mathew Ryan,	E T O'Brien,
O P Hopkins,	L C Gilmore,
Wm Rache,	G Beckwith,
W F McKeehan,	John Simmons,
Andrew L Fossett,	J L Theringa,
Norman Jones,	T Creighton,
O E P Sheffer,	T K Barnes,
F Herman,	E P Creighton,
L S Wilcox,	C F Albrecht,
E W Green,	C W Church,
Jacob Becker,	C J Butler,
John Nichens,	G P Goldacker,
Alfred E Davis,	E C Ermatinger,
Mathew Davis,	Wm Yarlow,
W A Perkins,	E R Jenkins,
E W Hutchins,	James Starr,
W J Hall,	James Roberts,
E E Griswold,	A E Sorer,
L L Rumph,	Pat Strube,
Rodney Quimby,	F E Austin,
Wm Harcy,	W A Love,
C. M ller,	W W Perkins,
T B Linn,	W Robbins,
B O Hu,	M A Leddy,

John Nolan, and many others.

Convention Call.

A republican county committee has issued the following call:

In pursuance of the action of the republican county central committee, a convention of the republican party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet at Court House hall, in Colorado Springs, Colo., Saturday, September 19, 1885, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, viz:

One county clerk and recorder, one county treasurer, one assessor, one sheriff, one county commissioner, one county surveyor, 1 coroner, 1 county superintendent of public schools. Also for the purpose of selecting thirteen delegates to represent said county at the republican state convention, to be held in Denver, Colo., Saturday, September 24, 1885. And at the judicial district convention for the Fourth judicial district of Colorado, at such time and place as the same may be hereafter called to meet. And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several precincts are entitled to the following representation:

Precinct 1, Easton, 3 delegates.
Precinct 2, Table Rock, 2 delegates.
Precinct 3, Monument, 4 delegates.
Precinct 4, Husted, 2 delegates.
Precinct 5, Colorado City, 2 delegates.
Precinct 6, Colorado Springs—
Ward 1, 7 delegates.
Ward 2, 7 delegates.
Ward 3, 8 delegates.
Ward 4, 9 delegates.
Precinct, 7, Fountain, 2 delegates.
Precinct 8, E. Paso, 1 delegate
Precinct 9, Summit Park, 2 delegates.
Precinct 10, Florissant, 2 delegates.
Precinct 11, Manitou, 6 delegates.
Precinct 12, Four Mile, 2 delegates.
Precinct 13, Sun View, 2 delegates.
Precinct 14, Edgerton, 2 delegates.
Precinct 15, Big Sandy, 2 delegates
Precinct 16, Templeton's, 3 delegates.
Precinct 17, Franceville, 1 delegate.

The committee respectfully suggest that the several precincts hold their primaries on Saturday, September 12th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Dated Colorado Springs, August 24th, 1885.

E. C. McCREERY, Secretary. CHAS. E. NOBLE, Chairman.

Republican Primary Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, September 12th, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., there will be a meeting of the republican electors of precinct No. 6, of El Paso county, Colorado, to elect by ballot delegates to the republican county convention to be held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday September 19th, 1885, and also for the purpose of choosing by ballot one republican candidate for justice of the peace, and one republican candidate for constable.

The judges are requested to allow none but legal voters who are republicans to deposit a ballot, also to keep a poll list of the voters numbered consecutively, numbering correspondingly each ballot cast.

The wards comprising precinct No. 6 are entitled to the following representation in the county convention:

Ward 1—7 delegates.
Ward 2—7 delegates.
Ward 3—8 delegates.
Ward 4—9 delegates.

The places for holding said election and the judges appointed are as follows:

Ward 1—County Court House—Judges, A. Capehart, A. S. Joslyn, C. Curtiss.

Ward 2—Walpole & Loby's shop—Judges, J. R. Allen, A. D. Davis, E. S. Hull.

Ward 3—A. M. E. Church—Judges, Alex Boyd, Charles Walker, E. Clement.

Ward 4—City Hall—Judges, E. M. Scott, M. E. Irving, C. Gillingham.

The judges are requested to select their clerks. The polls will be open in each ward from 3 to 7 o'clock p. m.

W. F. WILDER,
J. A. HIMEBAUGH,
J. J. SESSIONS,
Com. Precinct No. 6.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, August 25, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 5, 1885, viz: William Fernsworth, D. S. No. 8,849, for the e ½ of se qr, sw qr se qr and se qr sw qr sec 14, tp 12, s r 69 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Jenison, J. E. Mathers, John O. Fussell and Jeremiah Gustin, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.

James R. Tyler D. S., No. 9,727 for the ne qr nw qr nw ne qr, s ½ of ne qr, sec 3, tp 16, s r 66 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Gale, Nicholas Doonan, Dennis Doonan and John Townsend, all of Colorado Springs P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

James B. Clark, D. S., No. 9836, for the w ½ of se qr and s ½ of sw qr sec 33, tp 13, r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Paterson, A. L. Coshow, C. R. Law and H. M. Law, all of Manitou P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Frank H. Loud, D. S. No. 9884, for the sw qr sw qr sec 30, tp 14 s r 67 w, s ½ of se qr nw qr se qr sec 25, tp 14, s r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James D. Ellsworth, A. H. Partridge, A. T. Jackson and F. Heck, all of Colorado Springs P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Charles Lawrence No. D S. 8850, for the w ½ of sw qr sec 14, and n ½ of nw qr sec 23, tp 12, s r 69 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Jenison, J. E. Mathers, John O. Fussell and Jeremiah Gustin, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.
wn-29-6.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edmund Newcomer, of the county of El Paso and of the state of Colorado, did on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1881, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county of El Paso, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1881, in book 40, page 276, convey to the undersigned Robert Douglass, of said county of El Paso, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to wit: The east ninety feet of lots number thirty-one and thirty-two, and the east ninety feet of the north half of lot number thirty, in block number one hundred and two, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to M. Wiley, or the legal holder thereof, of three promissory notes, made by the said E. Newcomer and bearing date of November thirtieth, 1881, and payable to order of M. Wiley, for the principal sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from said date until paid. And whereas the time of payment of said sum of money is long since past and default has been made in the payment of said promissory notes and the interest thereon, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said Robert Douglass, will on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. D. 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the county court house of said county of El Paso, in said city of Colorado Springs, sell the above described property at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and the interest thereon, taxes, costs and expenses of executing this trust.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 4th, 1885. wj5-5

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Sidney B. Morrison, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September A. D. 1885, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Susan F. Fancher, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 27th, 1885.

SUSAN F. FANCHER.
Administratrix of the estate of
wh-29-4. Sidney B. Morrison, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Rebecca S. Barker, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty sixth day of October, A. D., 1885, being one of the regular days of the October term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, C. W. Barker, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 2, 1885.

C. W. BARKER,
Executor of the estate of
w. 5 4 Rebecca S. Barker, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Stewart, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D., 1885, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Jane Stewart, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 21st, 1885,

JANE STEWART,
Executrix of the estate of
wh-29 4. Alexander Stewart, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Wheeler, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1885, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, John E. Wheeler, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 20th, 1885.

JOHN E. WHEELER,
Administrator of the estate
wh-29-4 of John R. Wheeler deceased.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Edwards & Otis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES K. OTIS.
EDWIN W. EDWARDS.

Sanborn, Colo., August 29th, 1885.

The undersigned assumes the liabilities of the late firm of Edwards & Otis, and will continue the business in his own name.

EDWIN W. EDWARDS.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY. }

In county court of said county.

Gerrit S. Barnes and James P. Barnes, partners under name of G. S. Barnes and son, plaintiffs, vs. Edward P. Tenney, defendant, summons.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting

To Edward P. Tenney, defendant above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the county court in and for the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this judicial district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of sixteen hundred fifty dollars and sixty-seven cents, due from the defendant to the plaintiffs upon two certain promissory notes as follows: One note dated Feb. 15, 1884, payable to G. S. Barnes, for $1000 due four months from date with interest at 1½ per cent per month, said note having been afterward assigned to these plaintiffs by said G. S. Barnes; the other note dated May 23, 1884, payable to plaintiffs on or before January 30th, 1885, being for the sum of $285.60 with interest at 1½ per cent per month, and also upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendant from May 30 to October 1, 1884, to the value of $1056.27 upon which payments have been made as follows. September 30, 1884, $400.73; November 30, 1884, $14.62, and the sum of $.... with interest on said notes as above stated and on said account from September 30, 1884, at ten per cent per annum, as is more particularly described in the complaint.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1885.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT,
SEAL Clerk.
J. L. WILLIAMS, Pl'ff's. Atty. wn-29-4.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY. }

In county court of said county.

Obediah P. Hopkins, plaintiff, vs. C. W. Conger, defendant, summons.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting

To C. W. Conger, defendant above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court in and for the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this judicial district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of nine hundred forty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, due from the defendant to the plaintiff for moneys loaned to and laid out and advanced for the use and benefit and at the request of the defendant by the plaintiff above named. said defendant agreed to pay said sum to this plaintiff on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1882, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month until paid, but the same has not been paid or any part thereof, as is more fully described in the complaint; also for interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of nine hundred forty-two dollars and ninety six cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this sixth day of July, A. D. 1885.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT,
SEAL Clerk.
J. L. WILLIAMS, Pl'ff's. Atty. wn 29 4.

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY. }

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

William S. Jackson, Charles H. White and James H. Barlow, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of the El Paso County Bank, plaintiffs, vs. J. L. Behrens and A. P. Callahan, defendants, summons.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting

To J. L. Behrens and A. P. Callahan, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this judicial district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($400.00, four hundred dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiffs upon a certain promissory note dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 25th, 1884, for four hundred dollars payable three months after date, with interest from maturity at the rate of one per cent per month from maturity until paid, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from September 25th, 1884, and costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($400.00) four hundred dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL J. W. D. STOVELL,
wn-29-4. Clerk of the District Court.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Jane M. Smith, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1885, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Richard J. Bruner, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 28, 1885.

RICHARD J. BRUNER,
Administrator of the Estate
wh-29-4 of Jane M. Smith deceased.

From Saturday's Daily.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending September 4th:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mary L. Gunn to Anna S. Christian, n hf of w hf of e hf of e hf and n hf of e hf of w hf of e hf of b k 236, add 1, $ 250

Robert Lyon, trustee, to Rebecca Bradbury, lts 15 and 16, Hallowell's sub of b k 312, add 1 350

Mary K Barlett to E C Campbell, 190x100 ft of b k 259, add 1, beginning on w line of said b k 100 ft n of sw corner 700

Kate L Cone to A M Kepley, lt 29 of White, Wolf & Sweet's sub of b k 259 and 260, add 1

Reuben Cone to Kate L Cone, lt 29 of White Wolf & Sweet's sub of b k 259 and 260 add 1, 50

J C Sellars to Mary E Koehler, lt 17, b k 102, 800

John Thamm to L G Smalley, lt 12, Sweet's sub of pt of b k 261, add 1, 250

E G Perkins to E T Marsh, lt 5, J F Humphrey's and Geo Summer's sub of b k 256, add 1, 300

Trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian church to the board of missions of Cumberland Presbyterian church lts 23 and 24, b k 61,

A A McGovney, county treasurer, to Carrie R Reef, lt 21, b k 9, 29

E. Eaton, trustee, to E G Perkins, lt 5, J F Humphrey's and Geo Summer's sub of b k 256, add 1, 250

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

A A McGovney county treasurer to J F Crowell, lt 29 blk 108, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 b k 107, lts 1 and 29 b k 108, lt 2 blk 21, lts 9, 10, 11 b k 122, and lts 1, 3, 5 and 7 b k 159 802

Irving Howbert to A C Merz, lt 6 b k 183 25

Anthony Bott to A C Merz, lts 14 and 15 b k 186 and lt 7 b k 183 75

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

C H Hancock to Robert Beers, nw qr of nw qr of sec 13, n hf of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr sw qr of nw qr and nw qr of sw qr of sec 14, n hf of se qr and s hf of sw qr of sec 15 and w hf of nw qr of sec 22 tp 13 s r 69 w 2,500

L Besore to E J Wolf, und hf int in se qr of nw qr of sec 6 tp 12 s r 62 w, se qr of se qr of sec 4, ne qr of ne qr of sec 9, n hf nw qr, se qr of sw qr and sw qr of se qr sec 10, ne qr of sw qr sec 14, nw qr of se qr and ne qr of nw qr of sec 15, e hf of se qr of sec 19, sw qr of nw qr and se qr of sw qr of sec 20, ne qr of nw qr, w hf of ne qr and s hf of sw qr of sec 29, ne qr of sw qr and s hf of se qr of sec 30, ne qr of ne qr of sec 31, n hf of nw qr and nw qr of ne qr of sec 33 tp, 12 s r, 63 w, e hf of se qr and s hf of sw qr of sec 12, e hf of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr of sec 13, ne qr of se qr of sec 14 and ne qr of se qr of sec 24, tp 12 s r 64 w. 5,000

Colorado Springs Co. to Chauncey Calaway, that pt of e hf of nw qr of sw qr of sec 20 tp 14 s r 66 w s of right of way of D & R G railroad, 125

Wm Barth, trustee, to John Evans, se qr of sw qr and se qr of sec 13 tp 14 s r 63 w nw qr of sec 20 sw qr of ne qr and e hf of nw qr, s hf of se qr, nw qr of se qr and se qr of ne qr of sec 24 tp 14 s r 65 w except right of way of D & N O railroad. 1,500

The D. & R. G. is making a great improvement by putting in a new platform at the depot.

Miss Macon, of Cañon City, who has been visiting Mrs. Judge Harrison for the past week, left for home on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

Daniel Boone and family of Kansas City, who spent the summer in the city, left for their home yesterday. They express themselves as very much pleased with Colorado Springs and expect to return next season.

At the recent teachers' examination one first grade, eight second grade and three third grade certificates were granted. There were four failures and five applicants were excused on account of sickness and other causes.

There has already been a large number of applications upon the part of boys who are desirous of acting as messengers under the new post office delivery system. Postmaster Price is determined to have boys who can be relied upon, and he has not as yet made any selections. He has until October 1st to choose.

The excursion to Salt Lake over the Denver & Rio Grande and return via Cheyenne and Denver over the Union Pacific will run on September 15. The fare for the round trip will be $30. Sleeping cars can be engaged for the round trip and a two days stay will be made at Salt Lake City.

Mrs. L. L. Loomis entertained a number of friends at a *musicale* at her home on Nevada avenue last evening. Among those who contributed toward making the evening an unusually pleasant one were Mrs. Parsons, Miss Berspack, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Schuyler, Misses Ward, Cauffman, Irving, Baker and Gertie Loomis.

El Paso county cattle and sheep were never in better condition than at present, owing to the fact that grazing has been far better than usual during the spring and summer. Unless the rains cease the ranchmen fear that there will be some suffering during the winter as the grass cannot be properly cured before frost comes.

Mr. Seth Hudson of T. G. Hull of the firm of Hull & Conant, arrived in Colorado Springs from Kansas City yesterday. Mr. Hull was one of the occupants of the car on the Chicago & Alton, the passengers of which were relieved of their spare cash by train bandits the other day. Mr. Hull gave up a small amount of money himself.

A mass convention of the prohibitionists of El Paso county has been called to meet in Court House hall on Saturday, September 26th, at 1 o'clock p. m. to complete a county organization, place in nomination a county ticket and transact such other business as may come before the convention. The call is made by Mr. Thomas Barber, the El Paso county member of the state central committee.

The Antlers arrivals—John Magruder, W. P. Dottle, Williamsport, Pa.; Thomas Neeberry, Denver; F. J. Barnes, W. S. Haynes, Chicago; W. L. Marble, Aspen; Henry Langley, Leadville; Archibald McKinney, Chicago; M. A. Say and wife, Denver; A. S. Carter, Iowa; Miss Mamie Shellenberger, Iowa; H. Newton, Miss Newton, New York; Theo. Lang, Concordia, Kas.; T. S. Rogers and wife, W. Roger and wife, Downes Grove, Mo; R. G. Le Conte, Philadelphia; E. B. Wheeler and wife, A. C. Brown, C. E. Wheeler, New York city; F. B. Woodruff, J. T. Bowman, St. Louis, C. H. Eaton, J. H. Biggins, C. B. Rendle, Denver; C. Pardee, Hazleton, Pa; Henry Freedman and wife, Chicago; J. T. Rogers, Denver; E. W. Edwards, Hugo.

The session of the Rocky Mountain presbytery was continued at nine o'clock yesterday morning, beginning with short devotional exercises after which the moderator named the usual committees, and other matters of a business nature were transacted. In the afternoon there was a very spirited and profitable discussion on Sunday school work participated in by the several members of the presbytery. In the evening there was an address by Rev. J. B. Self of Pueblo on Sunday school work. The presbytery will conclude their work today. This afternoon the missionary committee will submit their report to be followed by a discussion on missionary work. In the evening Rev. A. A. Williams of Sterling will preach. The deliberations of this body are open to the public.

From Sunday's Daily.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

They Will Open for the Fall and Winter Term To-Morrow.

The Colorado Springs public schools will open for the fall and winter term to-morrow. During the summer vacation the school rooms in the several buildings have been painted, calcimined and thoroughly renovated. Instead of using the old New England Kitchen for a school this year, the board of trustees have leased two rooms in the building on Huerfano street formerly occupied by the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This school has been christened the Huerfano Street school. The members of the board feel confident that the school rooms will be just as much overcrowded this year as they were last, and they have arranged to have the boys in the first grade attend in the forenoons and the girls in the afternoons. Following is the assignment of teachers for the coming year as made by the board:

HIGH SCHOOL.

E. L. Byington, superintendent.
Miss M. Hughes, principal.
Miss M. E. Kennedy, first assistant.
8th grade, Miss M. C. Bal ard.
7th grade, Miss E. Wadleigh.
6th grade, Miss M. D. Hanna.
5th grade, Miss Emma Douglass.
4th grade, Miss Lizzie Doak.
3d grade, Miss M. M. Vella.

LILLER SCHOOL.

Sixth grade, Mrs E. K. La Barth, principal; 5th, Mrs. M. A. Smith; 4th, Miss Helen Coleman, 3d, Miss M. Bumburg.

WEBER STREET SCHOOL.

First grade, Miss Emma Goudy, principal; 2d, Miss Flora G. Miller.

CASCADE AVENUE SCHOOL.

First grade, Miss E. L. Norton, principal; 2d, Miss Ella Ozman.

HUERFANO STREET SCHOOL.

Fourth grade, Miss M. J. Spears, principal; 3d, Miss Lizzie Mace.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Miss Hattie Schroter's Appearance at the First M. E. Church.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a very good sized audience assembled in the First M. E. church last evening to welcome Miss Hattie Schroter, Colorado's distinguished dramatic soprano, on the occasion of her second appearance in Colorado Springs. Since appearing here three years ago Miss Schroter has been prosecuting her musical studies abroad, and since her return has been enthusiastically received everywhere.

Last evening she was assisted by a number of our leading local musicians, including Miss Irene Barnes, Mr. M. O. Barnes, F. S. Thayer and wife, Harry Wolbert, Charles Durkee, Bertie Storer, Miss Fannie Aiken and Miss Bessie Bean. The programme was opened with a piano solo by Miss Barnes, which was favorably received. The Arion quartette composed of Messrs. Durkee, Wolbert, Thayer and Storer, sang "Forsaken" and at the conclusion received liberal applause. Then Miss Hattie Schroter appeared in "Knowest Thou the Fair Land," from Mignon. She was in excellent voice and enchanted the audience from the start. During the evening she gave three other selections, "Sul Onda," by Mattei, "Dance of Memory," by Caracciola, and the "Slumber Song," by Wagner. Every selection was loudly applauded and she was the recipient of some handsome floral offerings.

Mr. M. O. Barnes pleased the audience very much with his violin solos, and it was evident that he had made a marked advance in his musical studies during his absence in Boston.

Miss Fannie Aiken sang the "Flower Girl," by Bevignani, excellently. Her voice is as sweet as ever and has increased in volume.

Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. C. T. Parsons, she was unable to sing in the duet with Mr. Thayer. Mrs. Thayer, however, filled her place very acceptably. Misses Barnes and Bean performed the concluding piano duet in a creditable manner. Taking it all in all the concert was the musical event of the season, and it is to be regretted that the stormy weather prevented many from being present.

The Wool Market.

In their circular of September 1st Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, say: "The activity noted in our last issue, continues, and of late prices of many grades are about a cent higher. Manufacturers this year have been convinced that wool was very low in price and they have bought freely both in the market and in the country. The result has been large sales, and now moderate supplies here, while in many parts of the country but little is left to come forward. The oft repeated assertion that the quantity of wool shorn this year is considerably less than usual is confirmed by the comparatively small stocks on hand. Most other branches of business show some improvement which will probably continue unless the tariff question should again be agitated. Worsted yarns have advanced in price and are in strong demand. Woolen goods are meeting with good sale but without much improvement in price. Foreign wool markets are no higher. The London sales which open to-day will be attended by some buyers from this side which may have an influence on that market. The situation in all the eastern markets may be stated as being strong, with small stocks, and firm prices asked, and a general expectation of further advance."

There were a number who came from Manitou yesterday to locate in Colorado Springs for the winter.

Justice Pixley yesterday united in marriage Mr. Carl Weaud and Miss Kate Swisher both of Colorado Springs.

Mr. John D. ... on has gone east, and it is reported that when he returns he will bring a better half with him.

Mr. A. E. Hart came down from Denver on the accommodation last night to spend Sunday with his family who have been here for the summer.

Mrs. E. L. Bennett's mother, Mrs. Waters, and Miss Coates, her niece, who have been visiting her the past month, left on the Thunderbolt for their home in Dubuque, Ia., yesterday.

We understand that there is a larger demand for land in Colorado just at present than ever before, and a choice locations are being purchased. School lands are also being leased by Nebraska and Kansas people.

On Monday the Rev. Mr. Black and wife go east on a vacation. During Mr. Black's absence the pulpit will be supplied. On next Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Lowle, one of the most popular preachers of Illinois, and formerly of Atchison, Kan., will supply the pulpit.

Mr. L. B. Jenkins who for the past season has acted as chief clerk at the Mansion, Manitou, called at the GAZETTE office yesterday on his way east. Mr. Jenkins makes a very popular clerk behind a hotel desk and we regret to learn that he is not to remain in Colorado.

There was a large crowd in attendance at the skating rink last evening the occasion being a benefit to the rink band. Early in the evening there was a mile race between Johnny Sprague and C. S. Kitner for a gold medal which was won by the latter. Skating was indulged in until 10 o'clock after which there was dancing until 12 o'clock. All present seemed to enjoy themselves and the band boys realize a very nice little amount.

The Antlers arrivals—C. E. Merriam, C. L. Thomas, Denver; J. R. Magruder, Washington; L. A. Seeberger, C. L. Connell and wife, M. L. Guth, Chicago; Mr. A. Turner and wife, Mrs. L. K. Thurber, G. G. Turner, New York; P. A. Porter, Mary Falls; C. P. Norton, Buffalo, W. S. Baker, Detroit; J. R. Bergue, L. L. Crowe, New York city; L. B. Jenkins, Kansas City; A. W. Ranell, Warren, O.; S. T. Alexander, Mrs. S. T. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss Barker, Miss Kellog, Oakland, Cal.; G. N. Wilcox, Honolulu; S. W. Edwards, C. E. Evans, England; C. F. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Miss E. Brand, Miss E. Marsh, Denver.

Iron Springs hotel arrivals—G. C. Wattles, Lake City; N. Franz, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, jr, two children and nurse, Pittsburg, Penn; Mrs. C. A. Richardson and child, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Doorman, Pittsburg, Pa.; John E. Magruder, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Singer, Miss Singer, George Singer, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. M. Leon, Cincinnati; S. G. Stein, S. G. Stein, jr., Muscatine, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Stephens, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Barnhart, Chicago; A. Ingauer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles B. Richards, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Karl Ehlers, Pueblo, Colo.; Gordon C. McNeil, Miss Acie McNeil, St. Louis, Mo.; F. B. Woodruff and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Whipple, Chicago; Mrs. R. M. Whipple and daughter, Chicago; Mrs. D. L. Jackson, Denver; Mrs. Bostwick, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. J. L. Duck, Miss L. Duck, Chicago; L. D. Fisher, Colorado Springs; Henry T. Rogers, Denver.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The public schools opened yesterday with a very large attendance.

Master Orlando Metcalf and Chas. Moulton left yesterday for Faribault, Minn., to attend school.

Miss Hilliang, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Poland, left for her home yesterday.

Rev. J. S. Black and wife left yesterday via the Union Pacific on a visit to relatives in Montreal, Canada, their former home.

George Aux left on the Thunderbolt Sunday for Larned, Kansas, where his herd of sheep have been ranging for the past year.

Geo. W. Sampson and family, of Austin, Texas, who spent the summer at Miss A. A. Warren's, left yesterday for St. Joseph, Mo.

One of the pilots during the progress of the election of marshal last night read "For McD., doctor of divinity and doctor of laws."

William Sweet and William Evans went east yesterday. The former will go to Swarthmore college and the latter to Haverford college.

Kersands' minstrels are quartered at the Crawford house. There is no question but that they will be well provided for by Mr. Saucier.

The book stores were besieged by pupils yesterday in search of books for the coming year. The courses change and there is naturally a necessity for new books.

Marshal Dillon does not yet fill his place with vigor. He declares that ... that ... many police offices but in no instance did he have to shoulder so many complaints as in his capacity as marshal of Colorado Springs.

Justice Pixley yesterday afternoon married Dr. George E. Glezen and Miss Eva M. Parks both of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Glezen was an early resident of Colorado Springs. The newly married couple will probably make their home in Denver.

A special to the Tribune-Republican says: John Oliver Davis, one of Ouray's most popular business men, died last night. Mr. Davis was one of Ouray county's first settlers and well known in Colorado Springs, where he formerly resided. The cause of death was strangulated hernia.

On account of the sickness of Mrs. Bacon the colonel has been compelled to delay his contemplated visit east very nearly a week. They left for the east yesterday, however, and will remain absent some time. Colonel Bacon will act as judge at the Iowa fair, a position which he has filled for years.

The Iron Springs hotel has already established itself as one of the most modern hostelries in Manitou. The announcement that it will be kept open during the winter has been received with universal favor. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and with all modern improvements the Iron Springs is destined to have a liberal winter patronage.

Superintendent of schools, Mr. B. A. P. Eaton, on the 25th of November, 1883, mailed a letter to his sister residing at South America. On September 1, 1885, the same letter was returned to him in accordance with the instructions, given on the printed card on the envelope. Where has the letter been for nearly two years, and which is responsible, a republican or a democratic administration?

One of the largest audiences that ever filled the opera house assembled last night to witness the initial performance under the management of S. N. Nye. The theatre-going people of Colorado Springs have many remembrances of delightful entertainment under Mr. Nye's catering, and in expecting a treat in the Kersands minstrels they were not disappointed. The company is composed of the best talent of the Callender minstrels with some important additions. The music, especially the singing of Messrs. King and Johnson, was well received. Kersands is the same old "Billy" who has convulsed many a Colorado Springs audience with his facial contortions, but he almost has a rival in that line in Billy Wilson. The singing of the sextette and the drilling of the colored zouaves were of the best. The opera house has been cleaned and brightened up. The instrumental music was good, and on the whole a better pleased audience never left the opera house. The company gives another performance this evening, on which occasion an entire change of bill will be given.

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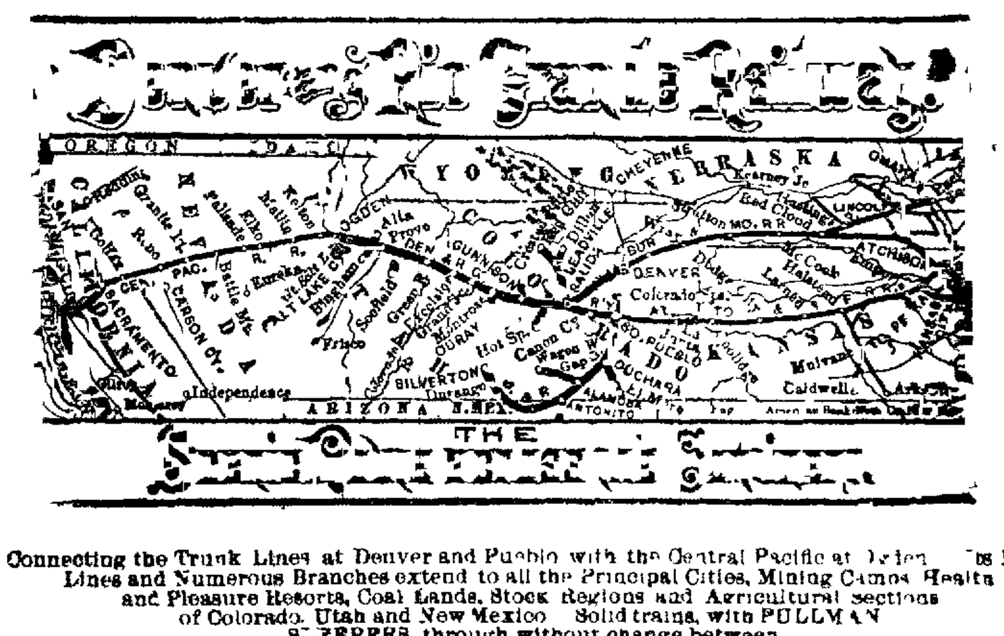

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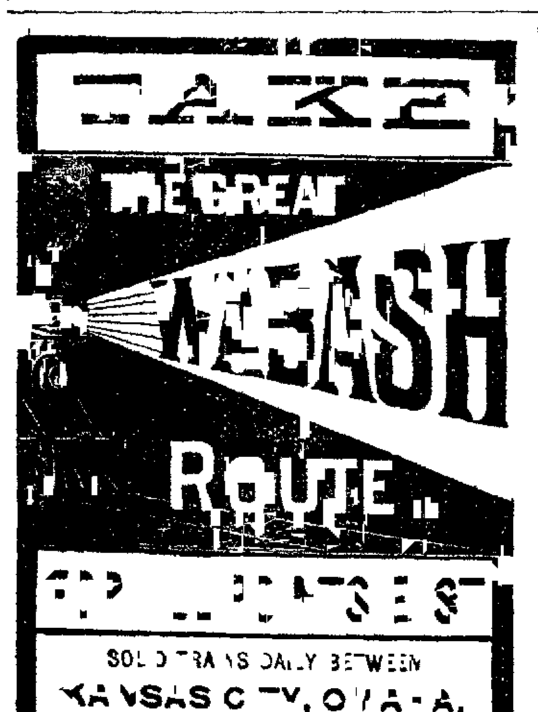

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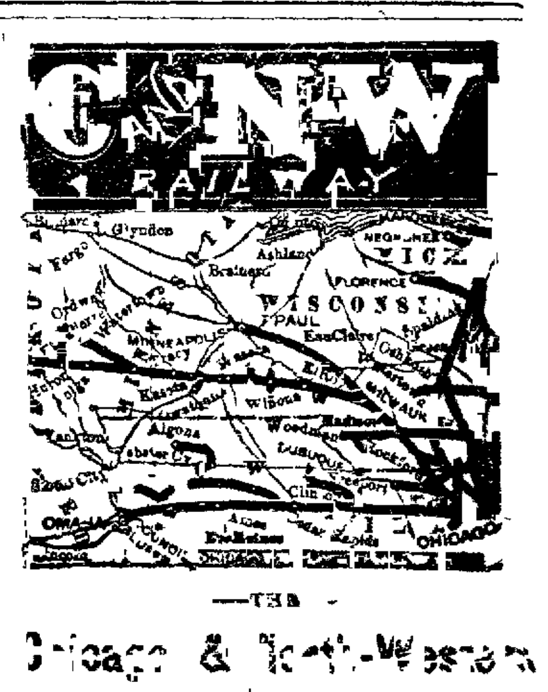

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